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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 5, 1919

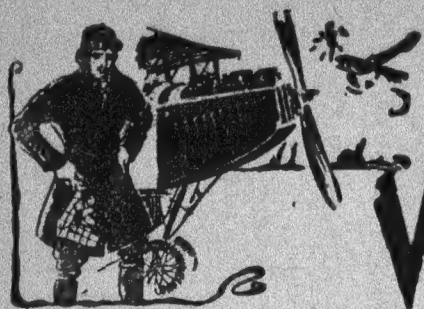
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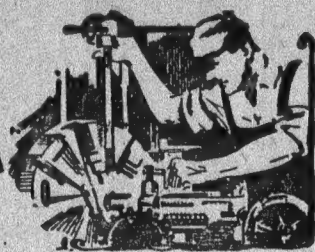
A Painful Operation

Circulation over 55,000 weekly





# War to Peace



## *Building a New Canada*

CANADA'S farmers can look with pride on their share in the nation's war-effort.

But there is still important work for every farmer to do. Canada must be brought forward to a peace basis with all speed. Here are ways in which the farmer can help—

Canada's first need today is to create more wealth. The farmer should, therefore, in the nation's interests no less than in his own, continue to bend every effort to increase production.

Today the farmer will quickly secure the help he needs for getting out bigger crops. The Public Employment Offices now being established in cities of 10,000 population, will put him in touch with just the help he needs.

Every farmer can try to give employment to a returned man, or, perhaps in addition, give him practical training and knowledge of farming, so that he will be able to take advantage of the Government's Land Settlement and Loan provisions.

Today is the time when every farmer can do great public service by creating work—clearing land, building new barns and outhouses, and doing what is necessary in greater production.

The Farmers' Clubs should make a point of giving a royal welcome to every soldier returning to their community.

Farmers' Co-operative Organizations, too, should do their utmost to employ returned soldiers—especially those who have had experience in handling commodities in the Army Service Corps.

A new Canada is being built up—a Canada that must be still bigger in spirit, still more enterprising. This thriving, prosperous Canada can only arise through the vigorous help and intelligent co-operation of every citizen.



### *The Repatriation Committee*

OTTAWA

#### **RAW FURS**

**HIDES, WOOL  
SENECA ROOT**

Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment. Write for PRICE LIST.

**B. LEVINSON & BROS.**

281-283 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

#### **LET US TALK IT OVER**

Helping farmers and others to solve their financial problems is only one feature of Bank of Toronto Service.

**THE  
BANK OF TORONTO**

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, WINNIPEG.

#### **Money to Lend**

On Improved Farms

**AGENTS WANTED**

Canada Landed & National  
Investment Company, Ltd.

200 Nanton Bldg., 203 Portage Ave.,  
WINNIPEG, Man.



### A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUHETTE, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. Vol. XII. March 5, 1919. No. 10.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 30c., 35c. and 40c. per line. Livestock Display: 22c. per line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any of advertising. All changes of copy and matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful editing that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will not accept any advertisement if any of our readers will not promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person who advertises in The Guide.



Census of manufactures, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1917, appears in the financial columns of this issue.

Co-operative livestock shipping has developed considerably beyond the experimental stage in many districts. Manville, Alberta, runs a co-operative society doing a \$200,000 business in a year. The society is rapidly approaching the time when it will be a complete business organization in itself, with its own stockyards and offices, buying stock outright and paying the farmers cash on delivery. Many other smaller societies might benefit by analyzing the story of Manville, appearing on page 15.

There is no more able supporter, on the platform, of the principles of free trade than E. C. Drury. Mr. Drury has done yeoman service in advancing the cause of the organized farmers of Ontario. Under the title, "How Farmers View Protection," we give part of his address delivered at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, in Toronto, last December. The balance of his address will appear in an early issue.

Next week a special Industrial Number of The Grain Growers' Guide will reach our readers. In it will appear a big program of specially-written articles, giving a birds-eye view of the chief industries of Canada. No controversial matters are touched on in these contributions, the idea simply being to give our readers reliable information as to the extent of Canada's industrial enterprises, the amount of capital invested in them, the number of men employed, the value of the annual output, etc. Guide readers will find in the issue a vast fund of reliable data which will be of immense value to them as students of Canada's economic activities.

Miss Jean Brown, director of physical hygiene, Department of Education, in this week's Guide, on page 48, tells what has been done in the matter of school hygiene. Some of the problems to be dealt with are outlined. The summary of results of this work is especially interesting to those who are concerned with the welfare of our young Canadians in our public schools.

New Saskatchewan Legislation is the subject of an interesting article by G. J. Johnston, on page 12. The Saskatchewan session, which closed in February, enacted considerable legislation which affected the interests of soldiers and farmers. Don't fail to read this.

As an alfalfa expert, Don. H. Bark, ranks amongst the first. Formerly he conducted alfalfa investigation work in the western states for the U.S. government. Later he came to Alberta for the C.P.R., to carry on similar work there. Mr. Bark has written an article on alfalfa for Guide readers. It is recommended to our readers as being thoroughly authoritative. The first instalment appears on page 9, and the final instalment will appear in an early issue.

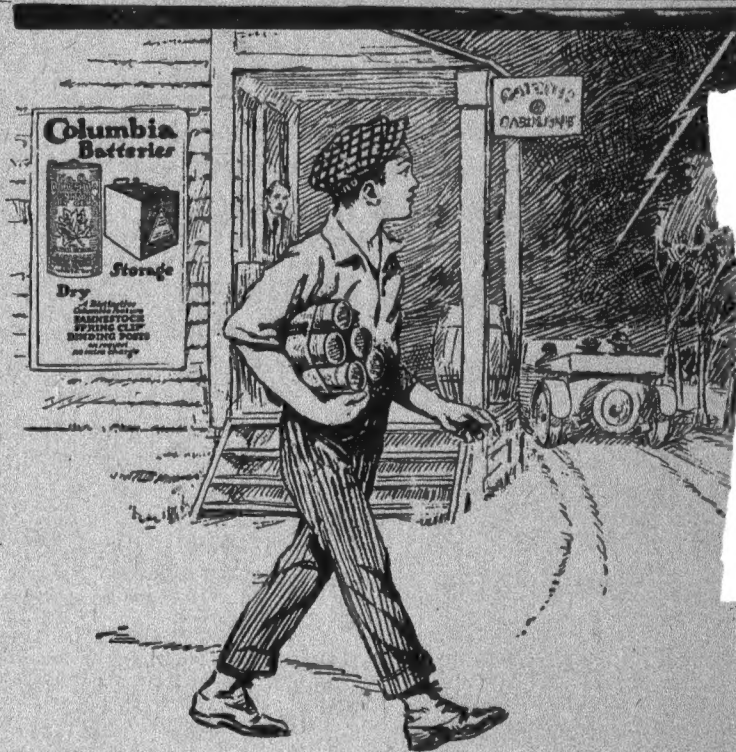
"The Enthusiast and Worker for Rural Organization" (Sir Horace Plunkett) is the subject of an article from the pen of J. A. Stevenson, on page 7 of this issue. At first an energetic worker for the Irish Unionist party he soon realized that the great need was to educate Ireland through the medium of the Celtic associativeness. His influence is one that has extended far beyond Ireland. He was largely responsible for the drafting of the instructions of the American Commission of Rural Inquiry, which made a tour through Europe in 1913.

### Stead Goes To Ottawa

Robert J. C. Stead, the Canadian author, who has been engaged with the C.P.R., at Calgary, has been appointed publicity agent for the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Ottawa. Mr. Stead is thoroughly conversant with actual conditions in Western Canada, whose interests will no doubt be well looked after in his new connection.

### Oil Plant for Regina

It is announced that an oil refining plant which will involve the expenditure of \$1,000,000, will be established at Regina. Options on a possible site in North Regina have been secured. Work will commence in sufficient time to enable the company to proceed with the distillation of crude oil this year, and other additions will be made as business demands. The crude oil will be brought from the Wyoming oil fields.



## The Mighty Thunder Cloud and the Fiery little Columbia are first cousins

THE mighty thunder cloud often generates and wastes 150 thousand horsepower, when it hurls its terrific bolt flashing and crashing through the sky.

The fiery little Columbia generates a fraction of this volume, but sends its power on a specific errand through wires, under control, without waste.

It is electricity in both cases. But the mighty thunder cloud works at the command of Nature for an unknown purpose. The fiery little Columbia works at your command for a definite use.

### THE DRY BATTERY

THE Columbia Dry Battery is the handyman of the world. It ignites stationary engines, autos, trucks, tractors, and motorboats; rings bells and buzzes buzzers; lights lanterns and makes telephones talk; runs toys for the youngsters.

Motorists the world over know the wisdom of carrying the extra set of vigorous Columbias—to be

connected in a jiffy when regular ignition begins to loaf.

### THE STORAGE BATTERY

THE Columbia Storage Battery is so hale and hearty is guaranteed to do definite work for a definite time. Its heavy certificate even stimulates that other battery will be put to work for you without additional cost if the original should fail within the guarantee period.

Columbia Service Dealers or Service Stations anywhere will be glad to demonstrate why and how you—like legions of other automobile owners—will prosper with Columbia Quality and Service.

# Columbia

## Storage and Dry Batteries

## ASK THE GUIDE

The Advertising Department of The Guide, like the Editorial, Circulation, and Book Departments, is always at the service of our subscribers. One way the Advertising Department can be of use to you is in supplying information concerning the names and addresses of advertisers—either of those advertisers whose ads. you have seen and forgotten or the address where you can get supplies that may never have been advertised. Your requests for information will receive our prompt attention.

This service is free. Address your letters to:—

Advertising Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## SUNNYBROOK FARM, Stony Plain,

Special offering of Berkshires—20 head of Boars and Sows, four to five months old by "Ames Rival," 148 imp. These are of the most approved long bacon and very smooth. Other pigs all ages. Also a few good Tamworths four to five months old. Am booking orders for Spring pigs, straight American bred, American and also American and English crosses. Year old Holstein Bulls from cows averaging 80 pounds milk at the present time. Buy the Best—Write for

WILLIAM GILBERT



# Varieties of Importance

## A Great Wheat

Thousands of acres fall plowed, spring plowed, and stubble cultivated will be seeded this spring for Wheat. The question of variety is of great importance.

### DR. SAUNDERS' "EARLY RED FIFE"

as special claims as it grows a good length of straw and usually gives a higher yield and better sample than "Marquis" on this kind of cultivation. It is as early as "Marquis." Dr. Saunders' "Early Red Fife" should also be tried on the drier and lighter lands and in districts where the rainfall is light.

#### A PRACTICAL TEST

Charles H. Smith, of Yorkton, Sask., has been growing and testing varieties for some time, to find the one most suitable for his district. His report, as published in the Yorkton Times, concludes as follows: "On rubbing out heads of each variety of average length, the heads measuring three-and-a-quarter inches from the underside of the lowest kernel to the tip of the head, the product of the 'Marquis' heads weighed three-and-a-half ounces and the product of the 'Fife' heads weighed four-and-a-half ounces. The 'Fife' has much the larger kernel and of true 'Red' form and color." A customer who recently received a shipment from us, writes: "A most beautiful sample, like good old wheat we used to grow."

*stock is the genuine original strain from Dr. Saunders. The berry is the largest and finest known.*  
SAMPLE FREE ON REQUEST

LOT A—Finest sample, pure and clean. 2 bushels \$8.00; 10 bushels \$39.00.

LOT B—Pure, clean and high germination, but sample not as fine as Lot A. 2 bushels \$7.00; 10 bushels \$34.00.

Finest Cotton Bags at 65c. each.

## "Kitchener" Wheat The World's Record Yielder for Hard Spring Wheat

"Kitchener" Wheat is suitable for growing in all sections where "Marquis" has succeeded well, and has a great advantage in the northern portion of the Prairie Provinces, owing to its robust, strong, good stooling habit, with length of straw and ability to stand drought; also, its large, plump grain is a consideration in many districts. Order early—stock limited.

Price: LOT A—Fine sample—grown from seed obtained originally direct from Seager Wheeler, and handled with utmost care. Pure and free from all noxious weeds—2 bushels \$9.00; 10 bushels \$43.00.

LOT B—Good sample—re-cleaned over our own mills—strong germination and free from weeds—contains an odd kernel of "Marquis." Good and sure for general crop and large yield—2 bushels \$7.00; 10 bushels \$34.00.

Finest Cotton Bags at 65c. each.

## "Marquis" Wheat—Registered First and Second Generation

The product from our stocks may be registered, whether grown by a member or non-member of the association, providing inspection is made and quality satisfactory. Sow this seed and obtain better yield and sell product for registered high prices. Price per bag of two bushels, \$8.00, bag included. (We do not offer Third Generation Registered Seed—the product of same cannot be registered)

## "Red Fife"---Registered First and Second Generation

Grow for big yield, and get the product registered and obtain the higher prices. Price per bag of 2 bushels, \$8.50, bag included.

### Oats

The wise farmer wants Seed of strong vitality—he wants a test of 90 per cent. or over in six days. Our stocks are all of this class. They start quick and grow even and strong. Worth more than the difference in cost.

"IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER."—New varieties come and go, but the true "American Banner" still maintains its place as one of the best varieties for this country. No other variety can be obtained in quantity today in such pure form as "American Banner," for it has been the popular leader of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for years, and the genuine highest improved type is found in "Registered" and "Grown from Registered" seed.

LOT A—"American Banner," Registered, 1st and 2nd Generation. Per bag of 100 lbs. \$8.25, bag included.

LOT B—"American Banner," grown from Registered Seed. Per bushel \$1.80; 24 bushels \$42.00; 100 bushels at \$1.70 per bushel, bags included.

### Fodder Corn

Our northernly-grown stocks are the best for this country. Germination 90 per cent. and over in six days.

"NORTH-WESTERN DENT"—per bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$19.50

"MINNESOTA 13 DENT"—per bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$19.50

"EARLY LEAMING DENT"—per bushel \$3.50; 5 bushels \$17.00

"G.P.S.E."—per bushel \$3.50; 5 bushels \$17.00

"LONGFELLOW YELLOW FLINT"—per bushel \$4.10; 5 bushels \$20.00

"GEHU YELLOW FLINT"—per bushel \$4.00

Bags extra at 65c. each.

### Sweet Clover

The wonder pasture plant. Will grow anywhere.

"WHITE BLOSSOM"—10 lbs. \$3.40; 25 lbs. \$8.25; 100 lbs. \$32.00

"YELLOW BLOSSOM"—10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 100 lbs. \$34.00

Cotton Bags 65c. each.



RYE

### Flax

"PREMOST" FLAX, PEDIGREE No. 25. Price, 1 bushel \$4.75; 10 bushels and over \$4.65.

"WILT-RESISTANT" No. 52. Price, 1 bushel \$5.00; 10 bushels and over \$4.90.

"SELECTED COMMON." Price, 1 bushel \$4.35; 10 bushels at \$4.25.

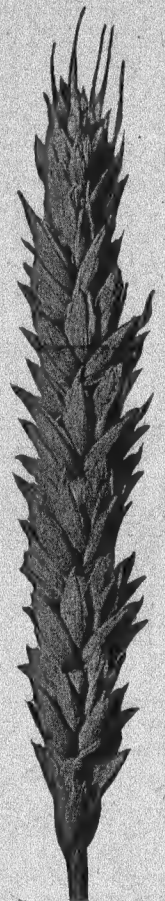
Bags extra at 65c. each.

### Spring Rye

ALWAYS SURE FOR PASTURE OR HAY  
Price per bushel \$2.30—bags extra at 65c. each.

### True English Dwarf Essex Rape

Price—10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.35; 100 lbs. \$20.00  
Bags included.



Head of "Early Red Fife," from a photograph kindly sent to Steele, Briggs by Dr. C. E. Saunders, the breeder of this variety.



PHOTO OF GOOD CROP OF "EARLY LEAMING DENT."

Send in your name for a copy of our  
1919 Seed Catalogue

# STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 5, 1919

## In The Political Field

Never since the Grain Growers first organized has there been greater need than at present to have their own representatives in the House of Commons. The fiscal laws of Canada have been made chiefly by representatives of the manufacturing, banking and railway interests for the last 30 or 40 years. Little attention has been given to the burden which these laws have placed upon the farmers of Canada. Every possible concession has been given to the manufacturing interests. The protective tariff which they asked for at the beginning they have held and increased until the burden is almost breaking the backs of the farmers. The farmers of Canada can get square-deal legislation at Ottawa if they will but use their common sense sufficiently to stand together and vote together on election day. If they allow themselves to be divided and vote Grit or Tory, as they have been doing for the past 30 years, they will get nothing. The farmer who continues to vote for his party all the time is doing nothing to help himself nor anybody else to improve conditions.

At each of the three provincial conventions the Farmers' Platform was endorsed and strong demands made for political action. This political action can only come from the farmers themselves. They must get together in their local associations and decide whether they want their own member in parliament. If so, they must declare for a convention to be held in their constituency and be willing to contribute their share of the expenses. When a sufficient number of local associations have taken this action the Central offices in Saskatchewan and Alberta will assist in calling the convention and putting the machinery in order to elect a farmers' candidate. No doubt similar action will be taken in Manitoba.

The need of the hour is action. It is no use to sit around and see what your neighbor is doing. Every farmer must be busy if he expects to have the tariff burden lifted from his shoulders, which can only be done in one way, and that is by having his own views properly presented on the floor of parliament. Those who are perfectly satisfied with present conditions should stay home and keep quiet. But those who want to make conditions better should get out and get their local association organized for action.

## Express Rates Increase

The express companies of Canada have applied to the Railway Commission for permission to increase their rates what they claim is approximately 30 per cent. Experts, however, who have examined the new rates, claim that the increase is more like 60 per cent. On small parcels in the parcels post limit the rates have been reduced. Plainly, this is an attempt to put the parcels post out of business. But on larger parcels the proposed new rates have gone soaring. On fruits, the increase goes as high as 150 per cent; on cream, as high as 111 per cent.; and on poultry, butter and eggs, in some cases over 200 per cent. The organized farmers are making determined opposition to the new rates before the Railway Commission now sitting in the West. Investigation before the Railway Commission some years ago showed that the express companies were making huge profits upon practically no capital investment. It was an enormously-profitable business for the handful of men who owned the express companies. The

much water there is in the express companies' capital, and whether there is any justification for increased charges. If these charges are allowed to go into effect it will strike the farmers very severely upon their small shipments of farm produce, as well as their purchases of fruit and other express parcels heavier than 25 pounds. It will be another severe burden upon the back of the farmer for the benefit of the few.

## Land for Soldiers

The Dominion government, by order-in-council, on February 11, gave powers to the Soldiers' Settlement Board to purchase land and to re-sell it to soldiers at cost on long terms of payment. The sum of \$2,000,000 has been provided from the war appropriation funds to carry out the order. The board may purchase land in any province suitable for settlement and sell to soldiers, with ten per cent. cash down and the balance in 25 or less equal annual instalments, with interest at five per cent., providing that the ten per cent. cash down may be waived in the case of a soldier thoroughly experienced in farming. The largest area of land that may be sold to one person under this order is 320 acres. Provision is also made by which the board may purchase livestock and equipment for the soldier when he takes his farm, to the extent of \$2,000, to be paid for in four equal annual instalments, beginning not sooner than two years, with interest at five per cent., after the first two years. Further, it is provided that the board may advance to the soldier going on the farm, a sum not to exceed \$1,000 for permanent improvements, including buildings, and this special advance shall be repayable in 25 equal annual instalments at five per cent. interest.

Full provision is made in the order-in-council for the protection of the government, and if this system of land settlement is wisely administered it should succeed in placing a large number of returned soldiers upon the land under most favorable circumstances. Soldiers desiring to locate in each province will be examined by a qualification board as to their fitness for farming. A returned soldier who has previously had good farming experience will have one of the best opportunities ever afforded to a settler going upon the land. This settlement scheme is very generous, and in that very generosity there is a great danger that the soldier may not plan as wisely as farmers have to do in order to make a success of their industry. The farming industry only permits of success, generally through the greatest industry and frugality, and the future will find it harder than ever for the farmer to strike a proper balance at the end of the year. In addition to this generous financial treatment the soldier settlers should be given every assistance in the way of practical advice and information. This is where their farmer neighbors and local grain growers' associations can render the greatest aid to their new neighbors. It is at once a privilege and an obligation to render service to those men who have rendered service to us greater than can ever be repaid.

## Financing the Tariff

Our readers are familiar with the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, of which Sir John Willison is the president. So far as any person has been able to find out the chief

the courtesy of an eastern manufacturer who is not in sympathy with the campaign of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, we have received financial methods of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. He is the manufacturers are being tribute one dollar per product per year, for a period of three following is a copy of the financial which manufacturers are making ciation:—

### Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association Head Office, Royal Bank Building

For the purpose of an Educational Campaign to obtain industrial stability and to assure operation and prudent treatment of production after the war, to be directed by the Association and to be conducted among Canadian citizens, we promise to pay to Hon. Treasurer of the Association, one dollar per producing employee per

follows:—  
Dollars on the 25th  
One dollar per employee on the 25th  
One dollar per employee on the 25th

The Hon. Treasurer is requested to the due date.

Our friend informs us also that the money was for an educational campaign to educate the West and is a simple matter to see that to raise a tremendous amount of money will be used to maintain the tariff. Farmers must realize what kind of a position they have to face. That the protective tariff is an average farmer today, between \$300 per year. It will take so much more than a \$2.00 membership fee to get this tariff burden removed. The political power of the West is growing greater year by year. We hope the farmers have is to strengthen organization by increased membership. More readers for The Guide and own candidates to parliament.

## Poisoning the West

We have just received a couple of letters, sent out to manufacturers by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Here is one of them:—

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION  
INCORPORATED

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1919.  
Circular No. 173.  
HOUSE ORGANS AND EMPLOYMENT JOURNALS

Dear Sirs: A list of publications read chiefly by industrial employees compiled by this association.

It is proposed to submit to such publication information dealing with standards of living among workmen in competing countries, conditions of necessity of maintaining fiscal stability, other material which would tend to closely the interests of employer and employee are interwoven.

Will you kindly co-operate by giving the following information:—

- (1) Name of House Organ published by your firm.
- (2) Names of any labor or employment journal published or read extensively by employees.
- (3) Names of editors of (1) and (2).

Yours faithfully,

W. J. BULMAN,  
President.

J. E. BULL,  
General

This is part of the campaign to frighten the laborers in their own homes. They propose to insert their own



Toronto, Feb. 19, 1919.

There is no doubt that a consid-  
of factory extension construc-  
owing to the uncertainty pre-  
to what the government may  
at the approaching session—  
demands of the Western Grain  
er farmers' organizations.  
issue is postponed, thereby en-  
reinal stability, would you care  
publication:—  
ed cost of factory construction  
not undertake.  
capital which would be invested.  
r of extra people that this con-  
" would enable you to employ.  
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ion similar to that of 1, 2, 3  
ve regarding British or United  
ms which might establish branch  
in your locality.  
Yours faithfully,

Canada will develop if the  
 If the organized farm-  
 at the tariff is going to be  
 without a struggle they may  
 their minds now, because they  
 them the most powerful  
 the nation.

o time we hear from the pro-  
accusation that The Guide  
nt to its readers fairly, the

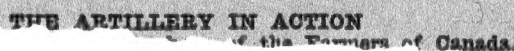
We have offered to debate the tariff with the apostles of protection, but up to the present they have not seen fit to accept the offer. However, to clear away any misunderstandings, we again repeat that we will publish the protectionist argument any time we can get it, because we consider it the best free trade material we can get hold of. The absolute truth is that the protectionists do not want to debate the tariff question in public.

We have made the same offer from time to time in regard to the railway and banking question, but rarely has our offer been accepted. It is a poor case that cannot stand publicity.

Leaders of the organized farmers' movement have repeatedly declared that the farmers have no animosity nor antagonism towards the manufacturing industries of Canada. They are just as anxious as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to see Canada develop into "a well-rounded Dominion." The Guide has published these declarations many times, but it seems necessary to repeat them again because of frequent misrepresentation by eastern protectionists. "A well-rounded Dominion" is a pet phrase of the protectionists. It means, in fact, an all-round development, and infers a square deal to all. But the tariff fosters the manufacturing industry at the expense of the agricultural industry, in particular. The result has been that the manufacturing

The official statement of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association refers to the courage of the manufacturers in meeting war conditions and in preparing to meet peace conditions. How much greater must be the courage of the farmer! He must figure on meeting lower prices for his produce and higher prices on his purchases. He must lay his plans, not only to make both ends meet for himself, but have a sufficient surplus in profit to give the manufacturers about 25 per cent. bonus on all the articles of domestic manufacture which he purchases. This is a statement of absolute fact which cannot be challenged. If there is any man in the lower world who requires courage to face the future, it is the farmer.

Recently, we mentioned in these columns that the book, "History of Canadian Wealth," published by Charles H. Kerr and Company, of Chicago, was outlawed, and any owner liable to be punished. Any owner of this book, we believe, may render themselves entirely free from prosecution by obliterating the name of the company from the title page of the book. If any prosecution should be entered against an owner of this book information should be immediately sent to The Guide.





# Sir Horace Plunkett and His Work

## *The Apostle of Better Rural Life in Ireland and Labor of Love—By J. A. Stevenson*

**I**F a cosmopolitan assembly of men of affairs, sociologists and economists, were invited to name the most distinguished living Irishman, their choice would assuredly fall upon Sir Horace Plunkett. If, also, an assembly of intelligent and moderate Irishmen, free from party and religious bias, were asked to select the man who had done the greatest practical service to Ireland in the last century, they would undoubtedly offer almost unanimously the name of Sir Horace Plunkett. Sir Edward Carson has wider notoriety, Mr. Dillon is a greater orator and parliamentarian and Bernard Shaw is doubtless a greater genius, but Sir Horace Plunkett is incomparably the greatest man that Ireland owns today, if greatness is to be judged by the test of high character and real worth.

The Plunkett family belong to that Anglo-Irish race which, emigrating first to Ireland as feudal Norman conquerors in the time of Henry II., soon became more Irish than the Celtic Irish themselves. Aristocrats and landed proprietors from the earliest days, with their seats and estates chiefly in the region known as the Pale round Dublin, the Plunketts split off into numerous branches and for generations played notable parts in Irish life. Sir Horace, or the Hon. Horace as he originally was, was a younger son of Lord Dunsany, head of one of the Plunkett branches. The present Lord Dunsany, who is a poet and dramatist of repute, is his nephew.

By chance it happened that he was born in England but the fact has never disqualified him from being a good Irishman. He was educated at Eton and Oxford University and as the state of his health necessitated an open-air life, on ending his university career, he took up a ranch in Wyoming, U.S.A. which was then a favorite resort of young Britishers of good family and sporting tastes. There he stayed from 1878 to 1889 and rubbed off in that rough world the edges which often handicap rich and well-born men who aspire to reform the world. At the age of 34 he returned to Ireland and began that career of public service to which he has since assiduously devoted himself. He retained, however, many interests in the western States, which have proved exceedingly profitable and provided him with timely funds for many of his schemes. They brought him across the Atlantic every year and kept him closely in touch with life on this continent.

### Attention turned to Rural Organization

In 1892, the Home Rule controversy was again raging fiercely and following the family traditions, Sir Horace stood for and was elected as Unionist member for South Dublin. He made a certain mark in parliament but speedily tired of the barren strife which enveloped the Irish question. During his sojourn in America, he had met many Irish exiles, full of bitterness and hate against the English government and he came to realize that all was not well with a system which produced such feelings.

If he ever was, he soon ceased to be a Unionist of the orthodox brand. He realized that the merely negative policy of denying Home Rule and setting up more resolute government was no cure for the troubles of Ireland. He felt there must be some other way of serving Ireland than denouncing the Pope and longing to give her of his best. The aspiration and the zeal were there and the inspiration came in due course. Harold Frederick, the American journalist and war correspondent, author of "The Damnation of Theron Ware" and other novels, had, though not Irish by birth, developed a passionate interest and love for Ireland, such as she sometimes wins from aliens. He had studied the Celtic temperament both in Ireland and the States and had reached the conclusion that the supreme Celtic characteristic was associativeness or the clan spirit. Time and again he had tried and failed to get an introduction to Sir Horace, whose early efforts for better things had begun to attract attention. At last they foregathered and Frederick advised Plunkett

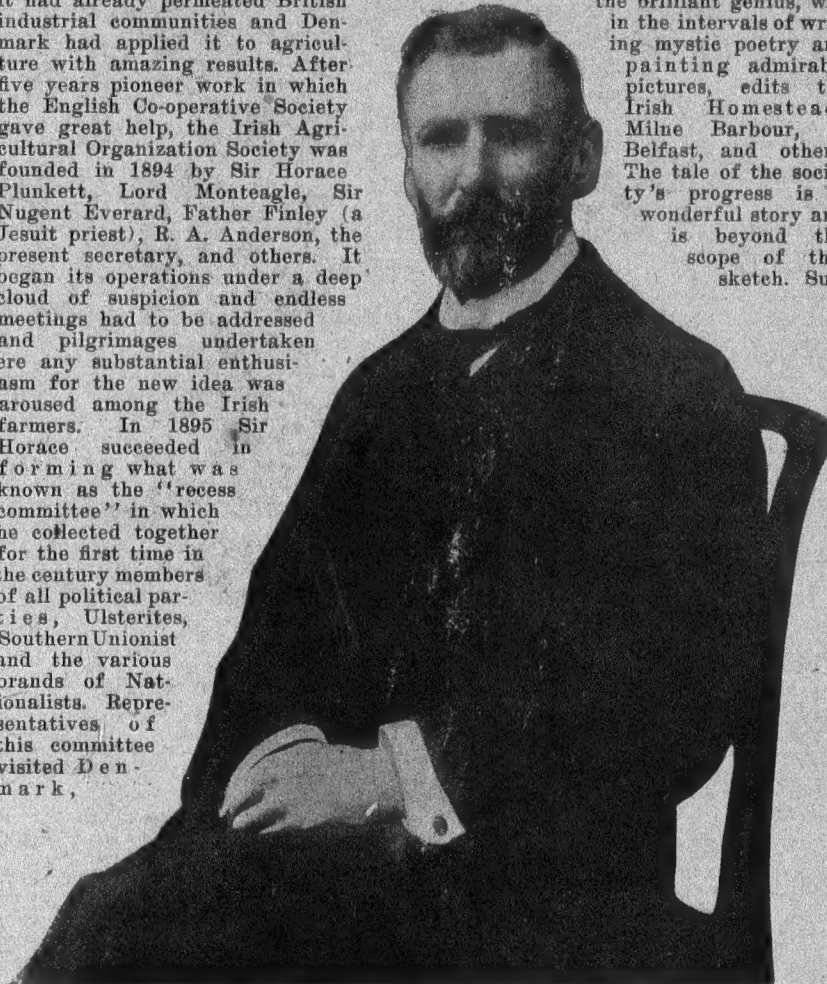
to abandon politics and begin to educate Ireland for a real mission of rejuvenating rural civilization through the medium of this Celtic associativeness.

### Irish Agricultural Organization Formed

Plunkett snatched greedily at the idea and at once began the task of adapting to Ireland methods which had been successfully pursued in other countries. Co-operation was the goal: it had already permeated British industrial communities and Denmark had applied it to agriculture with amazing results. After five years pioneer work in which the English Co-operative Society gave great help, the Irish Agricultural Organization Society was founded in 1894 by Sir Horace Plunkett, Lord Monteagle, Sir Nugent Everard, Father Finley (a Jesuit priest), R. A. Anderson, the present secretary, and others. It began its operations under a deep cloud of suspicion and endless meetings had to be addressed and pilgrimages undertaken ere any substantial enthusiasm for the new idea was aroused among the Irish farmers. In 1895 Sir Horace succeeded in forming what was known as the "recess committee" in which he collected together for the first time in the century members of all political parties, Ulsterites, Southern Unionist and the various brands of Nationalists. Representatives of this committee visited Denmark,

of parliament but with his abandonment of these activities his influence in the country steadily increased. He was now able to give his whole time to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, of which he remained president and under his skillful guidance its development proceeded apace. He gathered around him an able band of workers, R. A. Anderson, the secretary, who is the works' engineer of the movement,

George Russell (A. E.), the brilliant genius, who in the intervals of writing mystic poetry and painting admirable pictures, edits the Irish Homestead; Milne Barbour, of Belfast, and others. The tale of the society's progress is a wonderful story and is beyond the scope of this sketch. Suf-



Sir Horace Plunkett.

France and other countries and their report resulted in the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland. Heretofore, a strange medley of boards had muddled along very inefficiently with the problems of Irish agriculture and solved none of them. This confusion was now succeeded by a central administration with the widest control in agricultural and industrial matters. Sir Horace was the first president and under its skillful guidance the new institution was launched on a promising career.

He continued to sit as a Unionist in the 1895 parliament, but his trafficking with Nationalists and general liberality of views were distasteful to the bigots of his party who ran a third candidate against him in 1900 and ensured his defeat. He still remained in charge of his department, which did excellent work but when the change of government came in 1906, the Irish Nationalist party demanded his dismissal and the weak compliance of the new Liberal government with their stupid spite was a serious and disgraceful error. Thus did the two chief Irish factions in turn supplement one another's attempts to end Sir Horace's utility as a servant of his country. After his resignation from the department political influences and elements foreign to agriculture came into control and its influence for good steadily declined.

### Rapid Growth of the I.A.O.S.

In this way did Sir Horace Plunkett cease to be a public official and member

of the co-operative system brings to agriculturists.

(1) It enables them to own and use expensive machinery which could not be owned generally by individuals. It lowers the cost of production for the members in many ways. It obtains for them seeds, manures, feeding stuffs, implements and general farm requisites of the guaranteed quality and at the lowest cost.

(2) It enables the farmers to exercise some control over the marketing of produce and livestock. It can get these commodities carried at a lower rate to the markets and in much better condition.

(3) When the market is reached, the farmers' goods can be sold by their own agents in their own interest and thereby a saving can be effected of the middle profits which represent the amazing difference between what the producer gets and the consumer pays.

(4) It enables the farmers to borrow money in associated credit societies at a lower rate of interest than by individual negotiation and obtain longer terms for repayment.

(5) When farmers have learnt to carry out these enterprises together, they will find that they have by exchange of ideas, friendly discussion and mutual help, become better farmers, better business men and better citizens.

Never has the co-operative creed been more clearly or tersely stated. But Sir Horace has never been slow to point out that although the benefits of co-operation are sure, they cannot all come at once or without great efforts and some sacrifices. But in his eyes the purely material benefits are only part of the gain; he believes that the mere fact of men meeting and working together to improve the business of their lives produced an all-round social amelioration and added to the zest of life.

### Program of Social Reform

Sir Horace and his friends have always been stern critics of industrialism and prepared to combat the idea, so popular in certain circles in Canada that industrial growth should be regarded as the sole criterion of a country's success. In their eyes, industrialism suggests the Black Country of Staffordshire, the mean, dirty mining villages of South Wales, the long hours of mechanical toil in ill-ventilated factories and the wan cheeks of slum-bred children. They regard England as a successful commercial country which has sacrificed agriculture for industrialism to her social and physical detriment.

Since Ireland possesses scanty mineral wealth, her temptation to embark in competition with the industrial communities is slight, but Sir Horace regards this very disadvantage as a great opportunity. It will enable his country, he thinks and hopes, to escape the factory system and develop minor rural industries, wherein there is so much more scope for individual initiative. His plans and ideas should have peculiar interest for the people of Canada who have been sedulously educated in the gospel of factory industrialism. There is no denying the fact that Canada is like Ireland, grievously handicapped for manufacturing by the absence of iron and the separation of its coal areas from the vital centres of trade.

### Agricultural Manufactures

The Plunkett school, however, are agreed that all manufactures which arise out of agriculture should be steadily encouraged. The most obvious are the conversion of milk into butter and cheese, of fat cattle and sheep into dead meat, of hides into leather, of flax into linen, of wool into clothing and blankets. They have no belief in the efficiency of a tariff which they think promotes inefficiency and retards improvement in technical methods. The small industries proper to agriculture are in reality branches or extensions of farming but it is also with them desirable to revive the well-nigh lost arts of rural craftsmanship like carpet-weaving and basket-making. It is one of the tragedies of our Canadian life that

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vice it to recount that whereas in 1897 it had 100 branches and 10,000 members, it now has at least 1,100 branches and close on 120,000 members. Its annual turnover of business is approaching \$40,000,000 and it is gradually branching out into wider fields till it is now obviously destined in the course of time to weave round itself the whole fabric of Irish rural life.

The society is neither sectarian or political. It embraces in its ranks, Roman Catholics and Protestants, Nationalists and Unionists, rich men and poor men, landlords and tenant farmers. It has assumed as a premise that the welfare and prosperity of Ireland depended mainly upon the labors of the Irish farmers and the first step to be taken for the healing of Ireland's sores was the improvement of the condition of the farmers within her bounds. Yet such improvement could only be, as it has been, brought about by the Irish farmers themselves uniting to improve their methods of industry. Two fundamental principles were laid down by Sir Horace, first that the salvation of agriculture must come from the farmers' own efforts and secondly that there was no hope of the desired improvement save by united effort.

### Benefits of the Co-operative System

Sir Horace wields an able and forceful pen and he set forth his ideas about the regeneration of Ireland in "Ireland in the New Century," and later on in "Noblesse Oblige." He also carried on missionary work by pamphlets and in one of these he outlines the fundamental benefits which the adoption of



# How Farmers View Protection

WITH the coming of peace and the unescapable and difficult period of reconstruction, our country finds herself faced with economic problems more important, more insistent than any that, in the course of her history, have come before her. The problems of returning to civil life the army that has covered itself and Canada with glory in the Great War, of redistributing without loss to themselves or to the country the vast multitude of men and women who have been employed in the lucrative but transient work of munition making, of providing employment for the difficult period of transition of such a nature that the results shall be permanently productive, and last, but not least, of meeting interest and principal charges on our vast foreign commercial and national indebtedness; these are the problems which may well call for the clearest and most careful thought on the part of our citizens. This need for careful thought on the part of the citizens is made the greater by the fact that Canada has produced many and great politicians, but few statesmen, and by the further sinister fact that there are not wanting selfish and powerful interests that will not hesitate to use any and every means in their power, not only to escape their just share of the war indebtedness, but to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation. To these interests in the past Canadian politicians, thinking only of the winning of elections, have shown themselves utterly subservient. It is the business of the citizens to see that this is not the case in the future. To this end the fullest and freest discussion is required, and in order that the views of a not unimportant industry, that of agriculture, may be fairly placed before the public, it shall be my task today to discuss the economic problems of reconstruction from the standpoint of the farmer.

## Shouldering the Debt

The crux of the whole situation, it appears to me, centres around the huge foreign indebtedness of Canada. In coming to the consideration of this phase of the subject it will be well to consider for a moment the position of Canada before the war, and the changed condition after the war. Canada has always been a debtor nation, and, under the conditions of pre-war times, quite properly so. She has been for the past 20 years, more particularly, one of the fast developing sections of the earth's surface. Our immense natural resources were attracting, and could be counted on to attract, a very large immigration from the overcrowded sections of the world. To develop these natural resources and to prepare for

## Address of E. G. Drury Before the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Ontario

the expected population, vast capital flowed into the country from outside, seeking more profitable investments than could be found in the now highly capitalized countries of the Old World. Great works, not all of them wise, were undertaken: railways, canals, land development, and so forth, and while these works were going on Canada enjoyed an artificial prosperity from the spending of this foreign capital within her borders. The balance of trade, it is true, was against us, but it caused us no concern since we were in the position of the young man who has bought an unimproved farm and is improving it on borrowed money. His position is fairly sound, even if his purchases do exceed his sales, for what he is spending is going into improvements, which, if wisely made, will later on yield him a handsome revenue.

After the war, however, this condition, without doubt, will change. Capital from Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, etc., will no longer flow into our country to develop our resources. It will be more urgently needed to repair the ravages of war in Europe. Spending of foreign money in Canada, with its resultant prosperity, will cease, and we shall find ourselves in the position of the man who, having borrowed heavily to improve his farm, finds himself suddenly unable to borrow more, and must somehow turn to and, out of the means at his hand, produce enough to pay the interest on debts already incurred, and, if he is to thrive, something toward the reduction of the principal. I would like here to quote with approval from the address of Mr. S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, published last July: "There is only one way to pay off our accumulated debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can, and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure."

## Meeting the Interest

This task of paying interest on our foreign indebtedness will be no light one. I am advised by Mr. Coats, Dominion statistician, that at present our national debt is upwards of \$1,200,000,000, while our commercial indebtedness, owing in London, New York and Europe is approximately \$3,150,000,000. Thus we have approximately \$4,300,000,000 on which we must pay interest at, we may safely assume, not less than four per cent. Our interest charges then, payable abroad, will be

approximately and conservatively, \$170,000,000 per annum. Prices must, in the nature of things, soon recede to something like pre-war levels, if not to levels considerably lower. To see how serious this interest charge is we have only to consider that in the three years immediately preceding the war our total foreign exports were:—

1911	\$207,196,000
1912	315,317,000
1913	393,032,000

It does not tend to reassure us either to find that in these years our imports were nearly double our exports. However, now that we are able to accomplish the almost impossible feat of cutting our imports down to one-fourth of our pre-war imports or approximately to one-half the value of our exports, we find that, unless we can vastly increase our production our exports will not exceed our imports by enough to pay our interest charges, let alone making any reduction on principal. The man who cannot meet his interest charges speedily becomes bankrupt, and the nation which cannot meet its obligations likewise faces national bankruptcy, with all its unpleasant circumstances of a depreciated currency, shrinkage in bank deposits, loss of foreign trade, and, last but not least, the loss of that floating population which constitutes so large an element in our towns and cities, and which, when the hard times incident to partial or complete national bankruptcy come, promptly decamps, leaving behind it empty houses, depreciated real estate, ruined businesses, and general financial wreck. This possibility, which is unfortunately a very real one for Canada, we must face with fortitude, resourcefulness, and above all, with common sense.

## Points to Consider

In considering this most serious problem let us always remember two or three things:—

1. That shortly we must expect the abnormal conditions incident to war times to cease, war industries to close down (as indeed many of them have already done), and the prices of commodities to drop from the abnormal levels of the last four years to normal, or even subnormal levels. We will be unwise as a people, as we will be unwise as individuals, if we lay our plans on the basis of prices due to war times. We must lay our plans as prudent citizens and individuals on what we may expect at normal times.

2. That our foreign indebtedness being, as it were, crystallized in terms

of money, we must be met by the export of commodities, and that as the prices of commodities become less, it will take relatively more of them to meet these obligations.

That is, we do not owe wheat, we owe money, and that will not change; if we owe \$100 now we will owe \$100 after five years, when wheat is perhaps only a third of what it is worth now.

3. That only those commodities which we can produce and sell at a profit, that is, where the cost of production in Canada is less than the selling price in the markets of the world, are of any value in paying off our debt, or in buying those things which we must have from abroad.

That will be clear from the story of the old lady who conducted a thriving business in oranges which she bought at a shilling a dozen and sold for elevenpence, and who said she could not live if it were not for the roaring trade she did. Well, that kind of business does not appeal to me or any sensible man. Only those things which we can produce at a cost less than we can sell them for are of any use to us. You will not get rich if you are producing hogs at 15 cents a hundred and selling them at 14 cents.

4. That to produce commodities for ourselves which we can more cheaply buy abroad must necessarily result in diverting capital and labor from profitable industry to unprofitable, as well as burdening profitable industry with the extra cost of the commodities produced.

## The Farmer and Production

Let us illustrate. We, as farmers, are producing farm produce for a living. We could grow oranges if we chose, but they would cost us far more to grow than we could buy them for, and a man who would produce oranges for himself and his family would of course be a fool, spending his time tinkering over those oranges when he ought to be producing hogs. The same thing applies to a country. If we, as a country, produce things for ourselves which we could more cheaply buy abroad we are wasting our time. There is only one exception to this, and that is the case of those things which are absolutely essential to our existence; we might produce them even at a loss in order to have them. But if we produce ordinary things which we could more cheaply buy abroad, the taking of men and money from those things that could be made at a profit and putting them on those things which are made at a loss would work out so that the more we did the poorer we would be.

Bearing these four points in mind, it becomes clear that, as in the time of war just past, it was the part of

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"I may say that the word 'tariff' comes from a place named Tariffa. In the old days of Mediterranean trade the coast was infested by marine pirates, who sailed out of their port of Tariffa and levied toll on passing merchant ships. It describes the process pretty thoroughly and accurately in the present day. It is a word that has lived up to its origin and antecedents." —E. G. Drury.



# Alfalfa--The King of the Legumes

*Why the Area Devoted to it should be Greatly Extended--By Don. H. Bark.*

**T**HAT no other forage plant can compare with alfalfa in yield, feeding value, or in beneficial effect upon the soil, is now well recognized throughout the entire western half of the United States. It is fast gaining favor in Alberta as a forage crop, but the area devoted to it in the prairie provinces should be greatly enlarged and extended. Many volumes have been written of its feeding value as compared with other forages, and all writers and investigators seem to agree that no forage can compare with it in the economical production of milk, beef or pork. For the feeding of this class of stock the use of alfalfa has long since passed the experimental stage. As to its merits there can be no question.

The value of alfalfa as a fertilizer is second only to that of its feeding value. It stands at the head of the leguminous crops as a soil enricher. Along with the other legumes it has the power of attracting the nitrogen-fixing bacteria to its roots where they live, thrive and store up nitrogen from the soil air in the shape of a plant food available for the immediate use of any crop which may follow the alfalfa.

Alfalfa, being a deep-rooted plant with large, fleshy roots which penetrate deeply, adds a large amount of most excellent plant food to the soil after it is plowed up, for these large, fleshy roots continue to decompose and disintegrate for years, thus gradually adding highly nitrogenous plant food to the soil for the use of the crops which follow the alfalfa.

Various instances are on record of largely increased crop yields following alfalfa. The Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station states that oats gave an increased yield of 48 per cent. and wheat an increase of 60 per cent. on alfalfa sod over the yield on other similar land that had never been in alfalfa. The Idaho Experiment Station, in Bulletin No. 78, states that barley produced 84.8 bushels per acre on alfalfa sod as against 33.02 bushels per acre on raw unfertilized soil adjoining. The Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge quote more striking increases in yields from the effects of alfalfa sod than those above mentioned. Pages of these and similar data might be cited in proof of the fertilizing effect of alfalfa. That it is one of the best fertilizers and soil rejuvenators, there can be no question.

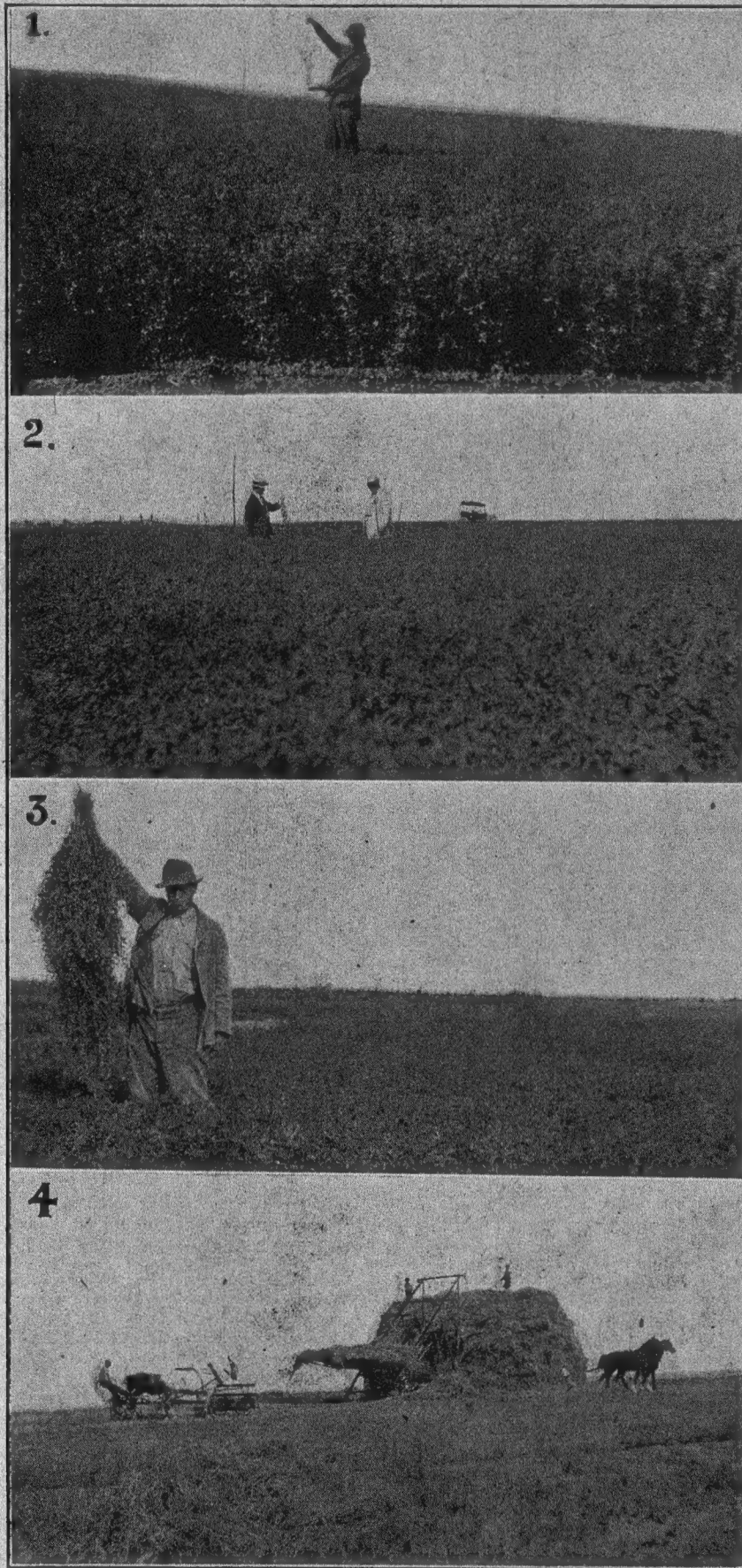
## History of Alfalfa

Alfalfa is not a new plant. It has been cultivated in Europe for nearly 2,000 years, and is well known in both North and South America. It was introduced into California from Chili nearly 70 years ago and its use has gradually spread eastward and northward until it is now one of the most important forage plants in the irrigated states.

Alfalfa has been grown in British Columbia with success for many years. Portions of British Columbia are so mild that even the most tender California strains are grown there to perfection without any apparent trouble from winter-killing. It has been grown with great success in the Lethbridge district of Alberta for over 15 years. There are now thousands of acres on the Lethbridge irrigation project alone, and to even suggest in this district that alfalfa growing in Canada is yet in the experimental stage would create great disfavor with the local alfalfa growers, who are all boosters. During the past five to ten years a considerable area of alfalfa has been planted along the main line of the C.P.R. in the district lying between Medicine Hat and Calgary. There has been some winter killing in this district, but, where hardy strains have been planted, the growers have been generally quite well satisfied with the crop.

## Hardiness of Alfalfa

Alfalfa was originally a southern plant and not adapted to the more rigorous climates of the Northern States and Canada. Its use has gradually spread northward during the past 50 years, the plant apparently having become more hardy as it was gradually pushed north-



These Alfalfa Scenes Were All Photographed in Alberta.

1.—First crop Alfalfa, 73 days after planting; seeded at the rate of 12 pounds per acre.  
2.—Second crop of Duchess Alfalfa, August, 1918. 3.—Third crop Alfalfa, October, 1917.  
4.—Stacking Alfalfa with sweep and automatic stacker.

ward. This, it is believed, has been gradually brought about largely by natural selection and the survival of the fittest, i.e., as the crop was planted farther and farther north the winters would gradually eliminate all of the weak plants from the field. The following seed crop would therefore be produced by the hardy plants which had been able to survive the winter. As this seed was planted and the same selection and elimination took place over and over again, there has been gradually produced a strain of alfalfa

that withstands to an admirable degree the rigors of the Northern Montana, Dakota and Minnesota climates. This strain of seed is that which has been so largely planted in Alberta but it is not yet quite hardy enough to withstand our most rigorous winter conditions.

A very careful and painstaking investigation of the "Grimm" variety of alfalfa has been made by various investigators in both Canada and the United States during the past ten years and it has been found that this

"Grimm" variety and other closely allied strains is much more hardy and vigorous under our comparatively rigorous conditions than are any other strains of so-called common alfalfa. This so-called "Grimm" variety takes its name from a man by the name of Wendelin Grimm, who introduced alfalfa into Minnesota in 1857.

## Origin of "Grimm" Alfalfa

Grimm emigrated direct from Germany to Carver County, Minnesota, in this year, bringing with him among other things a very small quantity, not over 15 pounds, of alfalfa seed which was later to become so well known in the Northern United States and Canada. Space will not permit of a lengthy description of the trouble Mr. Grimm had to get this alfalfa to grow and to improve its hardiness. He planted it year after year, always frugally saving a small portion of the seed in case something would happen to his crop. It appears that in his first attempts he suffered many set backs and made but little headway for a number of years. Mr. Grimm always very carefully saved by hand any seed that might be produced. This was always planted, thereby considerably improving the hardiness of this strain as time passed. It appears that one particular spring, about 1875, after a particularly severe winter, Grimm's alfalfa had killed out entirely, but that he was able to renew this field from the small sack of seed that he had carefully saved the year before.

From 1871 until 1890, a slow and very gradual expansion was made in the area devoted to Grimm's alfalfa in Carver County, Minnesota. By this time the common alfalfa of Utah, New Mexico and California had begun to attract considerable attention throughout the county. Much common alfalfa was tried in Minnesota but there is no report of even one permanently successful effort with this strain of seed. In 1904 the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture was directed to the "Grimm" alfalfa which had proven so hardy in this district and experiments were begun with it in 1905. Since this time on, its value has been more and more recognized until today the production of "Grimm" alfalfa seed is quite an industry in itself.

## Description of "Grimm" Alfalfa

To the casual observer, "Grimm" alfalfa looks very much like all other alfalfa, but on closer examination it is found to be considerably more diverse than other kinds, both in uprightness or lack of uprightness, in growth and in diversity of the color of the flower. All alfalfa has a certain range of flower color but the "Grimm" has more than most cultivated sorts. It is thought that this diversity can be traced to its having been crossed in Europe between the cultivated fields of common alfalfa (*medicago sativa*) and the wild plants of yellow flowered single lucern (*medicago falcata*), as these plants intercross with considerable freedom. The wild yellow flowered alfalfa is abnormally hardy, which gives further reason to believe that it has been crossed with the common alfalfa to make the "Grimm."

"Grimm" alfalfa is also inclined to have a more branching root system than the common alfalfa. This factor alone seems to induce hardiness, as when the old roots are killed or damaged the other roots frequently develop sufficiently to maintain a good growth during the following and succeeding seasons.

The seed of "Grimm" alfalfa positively cannot be distinguished from that of the common strains of alfalfa. This has given rise to much substitution by unscrupulous dealers. Many farmers have paid the prevailing high price for so-called "Grimm" seed but have not secured it. This has been detrimental to the reputation of the "Grimm" strain as many growers insist that it is not more hardy than the so-called common strains and as a matter of fact they have not had "Grimm" alfalfa at all. The only way that the writer knows of distinguishing "Grimm"

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# United Farmers of Alberta

## Re Handling Seed Oats

**T**HERE appears to be a good deal of confusion existing among farmers in regard to handling seed oats.

In order to secure enough seed oats for seed purposes the government is commandeering carload lots of oats suitable for seed, on track, which they have any reason to suppose are being consigned for feeding or milling purposes. This is not intended to interfere with the shipment of oats from one farmer to another or from one group of farmers to another group of farmers where the oats are legitimately required for seed purposes and are fit for seed. In shipping oats in carload lots, therefore, or in ordering seed oats, farmers should take care to get a permit from G. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary. If they secure such certificate the oats will not be interfered with.

The Dominion Seed Branch, of which Mr. Stewart is the representative in Calgary, has nothing to do with the issuing of certificates entitling farmers to special rates on seed grain. This matter is handled entirely through the United Farmers of Alberta and farmers who wish to bring in seed oats should apply to the nearest local secretary of the U.F.A. for a seed grain certificate, entitling them to special seed grain freight rate. In this connection, an application must be made and certificate secured for each individual who is getting seed out of any particular shipment. Thus if the members of a local U.F.A. wish to co-operate and secure a carload of seed grain it is necessary for each of them to make out their applications for the amount of seed which they require making up the carload. If these certificates are then presented to the station agent, the station agent is authorized to allow the special freight rate on the car and to have the car billed to the secretary of the local. At the present time there is no provision whereby the railway companies will allow seed grain certificates on co-operative shipments of this kind, unless the car is consigned to the secretary of the local U.F.A. and unless applications are presented covering total amount of grain in the shipment.

## The Sibbald Rally

Somewhere around the third week in March, we are holding a farmers' rally at Sibbald, C.N.R. The following locals will take part: Mere, Sibbald, University, Mount Pleasant and Vernon. Prof. W. W. Swanson, of the Saskatchewan University, J. B. Hunt, from Edmonton, and Director C. H. Harris, have promised to be with us to deliver addresses. We can assure you (providing the weather will permit) a good big crowd and a good hearing, and I am sure what it will cost us will be money well spent and am sure will have the effect we desire, that is, to put an everlasting co-operative pep into the neighborhood. I think there could not be a more auspicious time than right now for such a rally as this. We are going to put up plenty of large posters and also notify everybody in the district by post card, and I am safe in saying, should all go well, this will be the very best day of lectures pulled off by any of our locals. Prof. Swanson will name the date.—P. B. Hooper.

## The Boys are Coming

At the annual meeting of the Challey local, E. H. Webb was elected president, G. D. Chute, Vice-president, and Harry Thomas, secretary. J. A. Scott and H. Thomas were appointed delegates to the Manville District Association, and G. D. Chute delegate to the Livestock Shipping Association.

An increase in the membership is now looked for, as some of the old members are returning from France, and some new members are also enrolling.—W. R. Cornish, secretary.

## Convention Was Important

Wm. G. Ayotte, acting secretary of Girouxville local, who was appointed delegate to the convention and prevented from attending owing to illness contracted on the eve of his departure,

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

writes as follows: "I have followed carefully through the daily papers the proceedings, which I may say were of big interest and importance. I also note that the convention decided to take political action in order to have more influence and action in the welfare of the farmers. I hope this is a good step towards success of our organizations in the future."

## Sees Election Coming

"We see another election looming up and it must be democratic, a government by the people for the people. Do not let us be caught unprepared. If I am anything of a prophet, I will venture to say that the election will be sooner than most of us expect. The most convenient time for some to have an election seems to be about seeding time or harvest time, when farmers are at their busiest, and if we do not keep our minds concentrated on political

events, we are liable to be caught napping. If the country still maintains the desire to go into party political conflict it must also be our desire to form ourselves into one organized body, and join in political events, as a third party."—President, Crystal Valley local.

## Mizpah Wallops Banks

Director Gordon Forster, President Coutts, secretary Joe Gerding and a delegation of members from Pandora local, were visitors at Mizpah, January 31. Mr. Forster gave an interesting account of the convention, explaining the stand on the fixed price of wheat and the progress of the executive committee on Rural Credit. As our banking facilities are such that the banks are only a nice safe place to keep our spare dollars, or to borrow a few dollars at a usurious rate of interest on security of 100 times the amount of

the "accommodation," it is the intention of this local to do everything in their power to have the Bank Act of Canada amended so we may have local banks of smaller capital under Provincial Charter, regulation and control in which we can deposit any money which we have to deposit, and from whom we can borrow at least at a rate of interest which is legal. Our member of parliament is H. H. Halliday, and we hope at the next session of parliament to see him placing the matter before the House. We think that it is a national scandal that such law-preaching institutions should be breaking the law.—C. W. Grever, secretary, Mizpah local.

## Screenings

R. J. Allen, chief feed division, livestock branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, writes Central office as follows:—

"Please be advised that we have in stock at Fort William approximately 3,000 tons re-cleaned elevator screenings (standard stock food). We are still offering this feed at a price of \$36 per ton, f.o.b. Fort William, in bulk, carlots only."

Orders for screenings can be placed with the seed branch of the provincial department of agriculture, Edmonton. In this connection H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Edmonton, states: "We are prepared to again take orders under the same conditions as last season, that is, the department will accept orders in carload lots upon receipt of a deposit of \$100 with each order; cars to be shipped with a sight draft attached to the bill of lading."

## U.F.A. Briefs

We have an elevator at Sibbald, but a good many are not well enough acquainted with the relationship between the U.G.G. and the U.F.A. A good lecture would greatly benefit, on what can be accomplished in the future if we all only pull together and help the U.F.A., that has sure helped us, and patronize our own company for a square deal in what we need to buy and have to sell. Surely any person that has read "Deep Furrows" needs no further telling of what the organized farmers have accomplished the last 12 years.—P. B. Hooper, Sibbald.

The directors of this local are all out canvassing for members these days. Forty is our minimum for this year, and as many more as we can get hold of. But we cannot hope for many more than this number here. We ordered six carloads of goods at our last meeting, which is not too bad for the few members we have.—Will Roger, secretary, Shepard local, No. 273, Shepard, Alta.

At our meeting, held on Saturday, February 1, our delegate to annual convention gave his report. I never saw the farmers more interested in annual convention before. We had a big crowd. We also discussed new Municipal Hall Act. There are a great many who do not believe in this new act; of course they do not understand it, but we are doing our best to drum it into them. It was decided to take for our discussion at next meeting "Proportional Representation," a plank in the farmers' Platform.—Jas. Lee, secretary, Northland local, U.F.A.

At the last meeting of the Bowden local a Program Committee was appointed, who, with the secretary, are to arrange a propaganda campaign to try and enlighten the farmers over the district in connection with the principles of co-operation.

Warden local, Stetler, Alta., reports that owing to adverse conditions generally, and to the influenza, they have not made as good a showing as they had hoped. Successful annual meeting held January 14. The local began the new year with 24 paid-up members and promise of more. Officers for 1919: President, James McIntosh and secretary, Edgar Egy.

## Making a Success of your Local

By Irene Parlbry, President U.F.W.A.

**N**O local unit can do more than drift down stream if it does not plan its work along some definite line, with an end in view, with an ideal to attain. No work of any kind can be done well and efficiently without an ideal, and without the use of the intellect, therefore our plan on work for our local should be organized under the three heads mentioned in the constitution, moral, intellectual, financial, bearing in mind that our organization stands for service. Service through our organization to our homes, to our community, to our country.

At the commencement of the year, a program committee should be found, and they should proceed to map out interesting programs for the meetings throughout the year and some definite piece of work to be accomplished for community betterment.

The following suggestions under the different headings may help you to plan with the threefold thought in mind each item of which should be included in your work to make it a complete success.

### Moral

A well-known American, who writes on country life problems, has told us "that rural morality is closely dependent on wholesome recreation," therefore, under this heading should come the providing of wholesome recreation for the community: Team games, dramatic entertainments, concerts and readings, socials, picnics, lectures by outside speakers, school fairs and field days, competitions for the young people.

Promoting social intercourse in every possible way. Developing local talent of every kind and working it in your monthly meetings. Improving the environment in which the rural children are growing up, by beautifying the home and its surroundings, also the schoolhouse and grounds. Making your schoolhouse a social centre, where the community can regularly meet and discuss all public questions, thereby helping to fulfill and carry out the ideals of democratic government, which should be not from above, but from the ground up, from the deliberations of the people, expressed through their paid servants, municipal councillors, provincial and federal members of the legislature.

The studying of all legislation proposed or passed, both provincial and federal.

Working for the improvement of such legislation which bears unjustly on any class or any persons.

The giving of sympathy. Assistance to any member or neighbor in trouble. Helping any foreign-born neighbor to understand the best in our Canadian life and ideals.

Developing by every means at our

disposal the highest type of citizenship in our community.

### Intellectual

Under this heading should come, definite study along lines that will make us: better farmers, better business men, better citizens.

Get together a small library of books on the country life movement, agriculture, business methods in farming, economics, civics, etc.

Persuade your members to study these and give papers at your meetings on the different lines of reading they take up.

Have a short, concise paper each month on current events—world events—of importance.

Get a travelling library from the extension department of the university. Get up debates and make use of the packet libraries loaned by extension department for help in these.

Get your banker, or the best business man in your neighborhood to give you a talk on bookkeeping and business methods. Get your lawyer to give you a talk on legal matters.

If your members are too busy to undertake any definite line of study such as suggested, try this plan:—

Get them to cut out any interesting article or editorial they may read in their papers or magazines, and hand to your program committee. Let this committee go through these papers, choose the best and most suitable to be read and discussed at your meetings. If any of your members has a specialty; is, for instance, successful in raising any particular crop or breed of stock, get him to speak or read a paper on that subject, so that his knowledge may help and guide others.

It should always be remembered that the local unit is the training ground for leadership in the organization, and the country, and our programs and plan of work should aim to develop the mentality, public spirit, power of self-expression of every member.

### Financial

Under this heading would come all our co-operative trading.

Study of economics as they affect our agricultural interests.

Everything which deals with the success or failure of farming as a business.

The improvement of our local marketing and shipping conditions.

The co-operative shipping of livestock. Study of co-operative methods and rural credit systems.

This is an important phase of our work but should not be made the cornerstone of our local work, to the neglect of the other two phases, in which case we run the risk of becoming a mere commercial machine and our ultimate end will be failure.



# Manitoba Grain Growers

## Brandon District Convention

ANYONE who is at all dubious as to the success of District Association, should have been in attendance at the City Hall, Brandon, on Thursday afternoon, February 13, when the representatives of the local Grain Growers' Associations of Brandon were called to order by the District President, J. M. Allan. In a brief but spirited address he reviewed the work of the past year and pointed out the possibilities for effective work in the association for the year we are just entering.

Not only was there a record attendance but the spirit and enthusiasm of the delegates augurs well for the success of the organized farmers' movement. Men and women were in attendance on very nearly a fifty-fifty basis, and the women by their keen interest and contributions to the debates, gave fair warning to the men that they intend to claim their fair share of the responsibilities of public discussions, a field, until recently, left to the men alone.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, covering the work of the district for 1918, was submitted by D. G. McKenzie, the district secretary. It showed the finances to be in a satisfactory condition and also an increase in membership of upwards of 200. He pointed out that one of the problems to be solved in connection with district work was the failure of local secretaries to reply to correspondence and to send in reports regularly.

Mrs. Thornton, the retiring district director for the Women's Section, presented a very complete report of their activities for the year 1918, and Mrs. Gee, the newly-appointed director for 1919, in a few well-chosen words showed her appreciation of the importance of enlisting the farm women in our organization. Miss Finch, the secretary of the Women's Section, in an excellent and well-thought-out address, presented the general aims and ideals of the Grain Growers' Movement, strongly emphasizing the special part that the women are called upon to take in order to make a thorough success of our movement. The Women's Section of the Brandon district will surely go on to greater achievements in 1919 because of the inspiration and earnestness of these addresses.

D. G. McKenzie opened a conference on organization calling on the Field Secretary to lead the discussion. The delegates took hold at once and several good points were brought out. Mr. Burnell stated that his slogan "Double Our Membership This Year," could only become a fact by the earnest co-operation of all the members who were really interested. A hearty response greeted his call for volunteers to make a thorough canvass by use of the township maps to be supplied from the Central office. Members from nearly every branch in the district promised to help get this canvass under way.

Resolutions, asking the Dominion government to repeal the Daylight Saving Act and also to take measures to make the supply of bran manufactured in this province available for farmers of Manitoba, who wish to purchase the same, were unanimously passed.

The resolution on independent political action which was passed at the annual convention in January, was discussed and the delegates voted solidly to cut out what they termed the "joker," namely the clause reading, "Unless some great national crisis shall arise which supersedes all domestic issues." The opinion of the convention seemed to be that the present situation in Canada is too grave to allow of any possible side-stepping of bluffing by any pledged members of candidates. Arrangements were made to meet Dr. Whidden, M.P. for Brandon, and ask him to sign a pledge to support the Farmers' Platform.

Nominations for president brought forward four names, but the result of the ballot left J. M. Allan still at the wheel. Mrs. H. Thornton was the choice for vice-president and Mrs. Hill, R. A. Hoey and Jno. Matthewson, for directors. T. L. Guild, Kemnay, was appointed secretary.

## Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

The evening session was well attended and was addressed by C. H. Burnell on the work of district associations. E. E. Bayne dealt with the relationship of the United Grain Growers Limited, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and answered satisfactorily several questions arising in the discussion which followed. E. A. Hoey gave one of the most inspiring addresses ever delivered in Brandon, dealing with organization and some new ideals in education.

This brought to a conclusion the most successful convention ever held in the Brandon district, and goes to show that by some careful forethought and management on the part of the executive officers, the district convention can be made to fill a very important function in the promoting of the Grain Growers' Movement.—D. G. M.

## The North Active

The "Men of Harlech" weren't a patch to the men of Harlington. Three of them, bearing the names of Ford, Vopni and Dickenson, sallied forth on February 3, and never laid down their arms till they had organized a brand new local association at Avonlea school, near Bowsman River. The following officers were elected to guide the fortunes of the new organization: President, Alex. Fraser; vice-president, J. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, S. Bjurson. Directors W. H. Burton, A. Deburial, Jas. Demiline, S. G. Aldridge, Jos. Swanson, W. C. Mitchell. These, with a goodly following of the community are looking forward to a busy year's work and a considerable increase in membership. They are expecting a visit from the field secretary when he comes to the Swan Valley, and will give him a rousing reception.

## A Live Local at Clarkleigh

Seamo local association has decided to change its name to Clarkleigh, and with a very successful meeting on February 14 has taken a new lease of life. There were about 75 people in attendance and a number of interesting topics were discussed. Reports for 1918 showed three cars of feed handled, saving the members about \$300. A car of oats has just been purchased which will effect a saving of \$500 over local prices. Looking to the future the aims of the association were outlined and the membership was increased to 48.

A proposal from Mr. Wadison for the erection of a Memorial Hall, to perpetuate the memory of those who gave their lives in the great war, met with hearty approval, and a committee was appointed to draw plans and to decide upon the best method of procedure.

Arrangements are being made to organize a co-operative society through which it is hoped that more satisfactory distribution of ordinary commodities may be secured. The spirit of co-operation is strong and the community is looking forward to a year of progress and development. A meeting is called for March 7, at Seamo Hall, to continue operations.

## Treherne Resolutions

At a recent meeting the three following resolutions were passed by the Treherne Grain Growers' Association:—

"1. Having seen and experienced the beneficial results of National Prohibition during the past year, and having no desire to revert to pre-war conditions in respect to the liquor traffic, we, the members of the Treherne branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in general meeting assembled, desire to place ourselves on record as in hearty sympathy with the policy adopted by the Dominion Prohibition Committee, to endorse the same, and to bring our attitude in this respect to the notice of the government and our member, and at the same time urgently requesting

prompt action in the form of a government measure along these lines."

"2. Having given the Daylight Saving scheme a fair trial during the past year, and having found it impracticable as applied to farming operations, and of no particular benefit or assistance to rural life, we, the members of the Treherne branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in general meeting assembled, desire to place ourselves on record as opposed to the scheme, and do hereby beg to respectfully petition the government not to continue the same during the coming year, and also to request our member of parliament to use his influence to that end."

"3. We, the members of the Treherne branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in general meeting assembled, hereby place ourselves on record as having full confidence in our president, R. C. Henders, as the representative of our association in the House of Commons, and desire that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Henders and The Grain Growers' Guide."—J. H. R.

## Belmont Starts Well

The meeting held at Belmont, on Saturday, February 15, was unique in starting half-an-hour ahead of schedule time. The field secretary expected his train along at 3.35, and the crowd came early. This, with the fact that the engine obligingly had a minor accident which delayed it till 4.00 gave time for a good meeting. After Mr. Burnell's address organization was proceeded with, issuing as follows: President, Grant Campbell; vice-president, Walter Goodbrand; secretary-treasurer, Charles Cannon. Directors, Gordon McPhail, Sam Fargey, Arthur Horrocks, Arch. Irwin, Geo. Myers, A. Evans. The new organization starts with an initial membership of 42. Arrangements are being made to interest the women of the community and there is every possibility of the membership being doubled when the whole area is canvassed. Much of the success is due to such men as W. J. McPhail, who turned in 42 subscriptions to The Guide, and J. R. Williams, an all-round democrat who is always on the job. A resolution was passed by the meeting urging the Manitoba government to take immediate measures to prevent speculation in grain on the Winnipeg Exchange.

## Cordova Welcomes Soldiers

Cordova Grain Growers had a splendid meeting on February 14. The school-house was filled. A debate on Grain Growers' Associations versus Community Clubs was an interesting feature. The former was endorsed by popular vote of the meeting. Steps were taken to secure a free library of practical books for the district. A varied program was rendered and much enjoyed. But the outstanding fact of the evening was the rousing welcome given to two local soldiers just returned from France, Herb. Grasby and Irvine Ritchie. There was no mistaking the genuineness of the feeling with which they were welcomed home from the war, the entire crowd singing Tipperary, and the National Anthem, which closed an evening that was a real social treat.

## Affirmation and Appeal

On Saturday, February 15, the following resolution was passed by the Dunrea Grain Growers' Association: "Whereas both the Manitoba and Alberta conventions declined to ask the government to fix the price of wheat for the coming season;

"Therefore be it resolved by the Dunrea farmers, we affirm the stand taken by the Central associations, at the same time we look with alarm at the increasing cost of all our necessities while our products are declining and there is every indication that our products will go lower while there is

no indication that our necessities will decline; therefore we urgently request that we be given relief by a very substantial reduction of the tariff on all our necessities."—D. W. H.

## Alternative to Land Scheme

The Roaring River Grain Growers' Association at a recent meeting, after considering the difficulties associated with the Soldiers' Land Settlement scheme, passed the following resolution:—

"That we, the members of the Roaring River Grain Growers' Association, petition the government that in lieu on the suggested Land Scheme for returned soldiers, that the pay of all men who donned khaki, be augmented to \$4.00, for each day in the service of the country."

## The Deloraine Meeting

A meeting of the local Grain Growers' Association was held in Flynn's Hall, Deloraine, on Wednesday, February 12, at 3.30 p.m., President Franklin in the chair. After reading the minutes of last meeting and attending to current business matters, R. F. Chapman, president of Souris district association addressed the meeting, ably dealing with the political resolution as passed by the Brandon convention, with the outcome of the conference with labor and returned soldiers' organizations, re affiliation with these bodies for securing mutual benefits and with the resolution, that we do not ask that the price of wheat be fixed.

After this address it was moved and seconded that we forward a resolution to the government asking that the price of wheat be fixed, thereby showing our disapproval of the action of the Brandon convention. Immediately an amendment was put forward, that we do not ask that the price of wheat be fixed, thereby showing our approval of the action of the Brandon convention.

Several members spoke in favor of the amendment, while no one further volunteered to support the motion. Rather than take a division of the meeting, after it was evident the stand the meeting would take, the motion and amendment were withdrawn.

A resolution dealing with the enactment of prohibition legislation was passed, and an announcement with regard to the seed oat situation was made. The meeting then adjourned.—G. H. B.

## An Effective "Smoker"

At the annual meeting of the Deloraine local Grain Growers' Association, in order to increase the membership and to educate the people of the community in matters of public welfare, it was decided to hold an entertainment in the form of a "smoker," to which all the men of the district would be invited. Following this, entertainment at the outlying schools would be arranged and speakers obtained to address these gatherings.

The "smoker" was held in Flynn's Hall, Deloraine, on the evening of February 6, and was a decided success in every way. A large attendance resulted. Several live topics were dealt with by local speakers, while O. A. Jones, district director, gave a splendid address dealing with the work of the association.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, February 12, Mr. Chapman, president of the district, addressed a meeting of the local association in Flynn's Hall, and in the evening Mr. Chapman and Jas. Steedman were the speakers at the first of the school district entertainments, held in Hazeldene school. On Thursday evening an entertainment was held at Thirlstone school, at which Wm. Alison and G. H. Brown were the speakers; while on Friday evening, Messrs. O. A. Jones and G. H. Brown were the speakers at the entertainment at Otter school, and Wm. Alison and R. Franklin at Kirkwood school. These meetings proved very satisfactory in every way and have resulted in at least two of these districts requesting separate locals with Women's Sections.

Deloraine paid-up membership for last year was 55. Already it is nearly 100 for the present year.



## Dominion Seed Branch

### Warning Against Poor Seed

Some farmers in districts with seed oat shortage may be inclined to purchase ordinary commercial grades for their seed supply, without first having representative samples tested for purity and germination. The use of oats for seed, that are foul with wild oats and other noxious weed seeds, is a very serious matter on new and clean lands. Many apparently good-looking samples of western oats germinate less than 60 per cent. this season. Commercial grades containing oats that are frozen, or otherwise unsound, should be guarded against to prevent crop failure through poor germination.

#### Test Samples Before Buying Seed

Farmers choosing commercial grain for seed, may safeguard themselves by sending a three or four-ounce sample for purity and germination tests to a Dominion Seed Laboratory. Manitoba and Saskatchewan samples are tested at Winnipeg; Alberta and British Columbia samples at Calgary. Samples require postage, but will be tested free of charge up to 25 in number for one person or firm.

#### Tested Seed Grain for Sale

#### SEED PURCHASING COMMISSION, Regina, Sask.

Alberta Oats, Distribution in Alberta, Bulk Car Lots, F.O.B. Calgary.

No. 1 Seed.....\$1.06 per bushel  
No. 2 Seed.....1.00 per bushel

#### Ontario Oats, Bulk Car Lots

No. 1 Seed.....\$1.12 per bushel  
Delivered at points west to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Seed grain freight rates will be charged extra on shipments farther west.  
\$1.10 per bushel, delivered, Manitoba points

#### Canada Western Oats, Bulk Car Lots

No. 2 Seed.....\$1.04 per bushel  
F.O.B. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

#### Prince Edward Island

A Few Cars Available.

No. 1 Seed, Pure Banner.....\$1.34 per bushel including sacks, F.O.B. Regina and Moose Jaw. Shipping transfer from the Island makes sacking necessary.

#### No. 1 Seed Wheat and Barley Prices on Application

Orders for seed grain in less than car lot shipments will be filled at higher prices, to include cost of sacks and sacking from bulk lots and higher freight rates on L.C.L. shipments.

#### Quality of Seed Offered.

The Dominion seed inspection staff inspects all grain that is purchased for seed. Only grain is accepted which can be cleaned to the Seed Grades, No. 1 and No. 2, as defined by order-in-council under the Seed Control Act.

No. 1 Seed Oats are white oats, sound, strong vitality, clean and practically free from other grain, free from wild oats or other noxious weed seeds, and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Seed Oats are the same quality as No. 1, but may contain up to ten wild oats to the pound.

The seed grain is inspected again after being cleaned, and ten representative samples from every car load shipped out, are examined for purity by the seed inspectors at the elevators and tested for germination at a Dominion Seed Laboratory. An official seed certificate is issued on each car load of seed grain sold by the commission. If purchasing seed grades of grain through another party, protect yourself by asking to see the Seed Certificate.

The average germination of our No. 1 and No. 2 Canada Western Seed Oats, is 90 per cent., and the weight per measured bushel, 45 pounds.

#### Eastern Canada Oats

No. 1 Seed Oats had to be brought from Ontario and Prince Edward Island for the districts with seed shortage in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The seed inspectors stationed at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg were unable to collect any quantity of No. 1 Seed Oats because of the prevalence of wild oats and frost injury to germination in the oat districts of these provinces. Eastern Canada oats gave good results in the West when introduced for the seed shortage ten years ago. Our eastern shipments are free from wild oats, germinate over 97 per cent., and weigh over 40 pounds per measured bushel.

#### All Seed Sold at Cost

The prices asked by the commission represent the average cost of the seed grain, including the premiums paid for the superior stocks which could be cleaned to the seed grades, also charges for storage, cleaning, shrinkage in cleaning, sacks and sacking where required. The services of the commission and the seed inspection staff are provided free of charge by the Dominion government.

#### Order Seed Immediately

Municipalities, farmers' organizations, groups of farmers and individuals who are depending on the commission for seed oats should send their orders at the earliest possible date, so that the necessary quantities may be obtained from Eastern Canada. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has purchased ten car loads of Island Banner Oats for the newly-broken lands on the Indian Reserves; and the Saskatchewan government has purchased 40,000 bushels of our No. 1 Seed Oats from Ontario for distribution in the unorganized areas of the province.

#### Sales on Cash Basis

The commission is permitted to make sales on cash basis only. Bank draft is attached to bill of lading for orders to open stations. Send cash with orders for shipments to closed stations.—Advertisement.

# New Saskatchewan Legislation

*A Review of Legislation of Interest to Farmers, passed at Session of Saskatchewan*

*Legislature Just Closed—J. G. Johnson*

THE first session of the Saskatchewan legislature following the signing of the armistice—opening in November and closing in February, with a two weeks Christmas recess—was, as one might expect, remarkable for the amount of legislation put through affecting soldiers. While this is true, the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan as a community were also to the fore, and many pieces of legislation were brought down which affected the tiller of the soil either directly or indirectly.

#### Establishment of Stockyards

In reviewing the legislation of the session it is difficult to point to any particular piece of law-making which stands out pre-eminent affecting the farmers as a whole. Off-hand, one might say that the legislation whereby two stockyards are to be established in Saskatchewan, one in the north at Prince Albert and one in the south at Moose Jaw, with government financial assistance, stands out as one of the most important pieces of legislation of the session.

The establishment of these stockyards comes as the direct result of the report of the Livestock Commission of Saskatchewan. This commission, appointed by the provincial government to investigate the livestock industry of the province, submitted a series of recommendations in its report, and it is interesting to note, in passing, that seven out of the eight recommendations have been adopted by the government.

The decision of the government to establish two stockyards in Saskatchewan will undoubtedly have a great effect upon the industry. The members of the legislature, during the debate on the question, showed clearly that the province would benefit to a great extent by the move, and the legislation has been quite favorably received throughout the province. The stockyards are established by way of incorporated companies, with the government giving financial assistance to the extent of one-third of the cost of buildings necessary to operate the industry. The usual precautions are thrown round the company to ensure those taking stock being protected.

#### Advances on Seed Grain

Another very important piece of farmers' legislation went through under the title of an act respecting advances to purchase seed grain. The act was brought down as a result of the severe drought which was experienced in certain parts of the province last summer, the crops having been a partial or total failure. The continued prosperity of the province makes it necessary to cultivate and sow every available acre of land and maintain the production of grain at the highest possible level, and the government, realizing this, gives power by the act to companies which have been lending moneys upon mortgage to farmers to advance the money necessary for the purchase of seed grain to those of their mortgagors whose property, financial position and personal qualities afford a reasonable assurance that the advances can be made with safety. Two hundred and fifty dollars is set as the limit of advance on any one quarter-section of land, and where the land is subject to more than one mortgage, no subsequent mortgagee

shall be entitled to the benefit of the act who makes an advance without the written consent of all prior mortgagees.

It is provided that the mortgagee shall have a lien and charge for the amount of the advance and interest on all crops grown upon the mortgaged land in the year 1919, which is to become due and payable on November 1, or on the first day on which the owner commences to cut the crop—whichever shall be the earlier. The act is already in force.

#### Auditors' Fees Set at \$10

With the idea of raising the standard of auditing, so far as municipalities are concerned, provision was made during the session for the payment of an annual fee of \$10 by every official auditor in the province. It is felt that this fee will result in better work on the part of official auditors, with resultant benefits to the farmers within the municipalities.

An enlargement of the old Private Ditches Act was brought down and accepted, whereby provision is made for larger undertakings than could be undertaken under the old act by municipalities. One important change was noted to the effect that a petition from two-thirds of the property owners interested in drainage work instead of one-half as formerly, is necessary before the work can be commenced.

Of interest to farmers are the changes made in the Masters and Servants Act. It is now provided that proceedings under this act must be taken before a J.P. residing within the municipality in which the employer resides. As the bill originally came down it was provided that if there was no J.P. in the municipality the case could be taken to one in any city, town or village within the boundaries of the municipality, and again, if none, to any J.P. in the province. Some objection was raised to this on the ground that some injustice might occur, and it was decided, as is now the law, that the action must be brought before the J.P. within the judicial district in which the employer resides.

A great deal of the legislation passed at the session had, of course, to do with soldiers and soldiers' lands. Under one act certain property is exempt from seizure and sale under execution proceedings, and in the future the home property of an execution debtor to the extent of \$3,000 will be exempt from seizure instead of \$1,500 as heretofore. It was pointed out during debate that this would be sufficient to protect the small property holder (as many soldiers are) who seldom had an equity in excess of the sum mentioned. Provision has also been made to exempt sufficient seed grain to sow 160 acres instead of 80 as before.

#### Public Health

Another very important bill was that dealing with public health. Among its many ramifications the assistance to be afforded the rural sections of the province in the matter of health was the main feature, and the municipalities may now engage a medical man for the benefit of the settlers in the municipalities at a fixed salary per year.

Another feature of this bill was the definition of "meat" as given in the debate. One of the members stated that farmers in his constituency (North

Qu'Appelle) had been prosecuted for killing animals on their own premises because they did not have a slaughter house. Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, stated that the clause dealing with the killing of meat for sale outside of slaughter houses was not intended to apply to the farmer who killed on his own property, thus clearing up a point which had long been in doubt.

#### Land Titles Act Amended

An amendment was brought into the Land Titles Act which rectifies errors brought about as a result of a recent practice of selling farm implements and stock with farm in one agreement. In many recent sales the chattels had been made a charge against the land in mortgage agreements, and this was not permissible except after a lapse of six months. The law has been changed to enable the agreement governing the payment for chattels to be included in the mortgage on the land and it is to be made retro-active.

A number of other pieces of legislation went through of interest of the farming community, including provisions for the control of venereal ills (whereby the use of quack remedies is stopped), the extension of the soldiers' moratorium for one year more, the exemption of soldiers' lands from taxation, the power given to the minister of agriculture to prescribe the amounts which may be charged by pound-keepers for stray animals, the permanent closing of prairie chicken shooting, and the amendments to the School Act, whereby English is to be the sole language of instruction in public schools, with a small qualification insofar as French-speaking pupils are concerned.

#### Lower Tariff Demanded

Although not "legislation" in the accepted sense of the term, the session was interesting by reason of the very important resolutions which were passed by the House. Of these, the most important would appear to have been that demanding the lowering of tariff walls, introduced by Murdo Cameron, of Saskatoon county and endorsed by both parties in the House. Another demanded the handing over of the public domain to the provincial authorities; another, the giving to the provincial officials charge of school lands and the school land endowment fund; another, a request to the Federal authorities to repeal the War Times Election Act at the earliest possible moment; another, a request to the Dominion parliament for an immediate announcement of its railway policy, in order that the outlying parts of Saskatchewan might know whether or not railway relief is in sight; another had to do with the banking system, the demand being made for agricultural local banks in close touch with local conditions and with the needs of the farming industry.

All these resolutions were debated at length and many interesting views were brought forward by the members. The whole thing culminated in a humble petition being drawn up or presented by the legislature to the governor-general of Canada, the petition embracing all the resolutions passed.

#### Mr. Motherwell's Resignation

The Saskatchewan legislators received a distinct shock shortly after the session opened, when official announcement was made in the House that the resignation of W. R. Motherwell had been received and accepted by the government. Mr. Motherwell is one of the most popular members of the House, and expressions of regret were many when it was learned he had resigned the portfolio of the ministry of agriculture.

The session was an eventful one in that considerable legislation of interest to the farmers went through, both political parties seemingly being anxious to have enacted only those things which would make for the betterment of the staple industry of Saskatchewan and those therein concerned.



Lake Freighter Passing the Soo on Its Way to Head of the Lakes for Grain Cargo.



## How Farmers View Protection

Continued from Page 8

wisdom to close down or restrict all unessential industries in order that our energies might be devoted to those necessary to the winning of the war, in the time of reconstruction, when our chief business will be to meet our obligations and maintain our solvency, it will be absolutely necessary to see that unprofitable industries, that is those that cannot produce as cheaply as their products may be sold for in the world markets, do not become a clog to profitable industries, that is, to those industries whose products we may hope to sell in the world market at a profit. These considerations at last bring us to the discussion of that vexed and vexing question, the tariff.

### A Fight to a Finish.

I might as well say that I am a crank on the tariff. I have been fighting the protectionist for the last 13 years. During that time I have seen some progress made. I have suffered somewhat personally. I had hard knocks, and I think I have been able to give some hard knocks—thanks be for that. This question is at the present time a very live question. It is a question which has now to be fought to a finish. It is not a question of the farmers' seeking; we have laid it aside during the war, but while the war was on our opponents, the manufacturers and the Industrial Reconstruction Association, have brought it forward and made it a propaganda, and we must remember that now we cannot shelve the question. It has been put before the people of Canada by a powerfully-backed propaganda for the last six months. We must meet it fairly and squarely, and solve the tariff question. In discussing that question I am not going to ask favors for the farmers of Canada, but I am going to show that unless we get fair play, not only we, but the country as a whole, will suffer.

What is the tariff? It is an import tax levied on goods entering a country. I may say that the word "tariff" comes from a place named Tariffa. I am informed that in the old days of Mediterranean trade the coast was infested by marine pirates who sailed out from their port of Tariffa and levied toll on the passing merchant ships. It describes the process pretty thoroughly and accurately in the present day. It is a word that has amply lived up to its origin and antecedents. Where these goods are actually imported, the amount of the tax goes to swell the revenues of the country, and in this case the tariff is properly a "revenue tariff." It must be borne in mind, however, that the tax is paid by the people of the country into which the goods enter, and who, ultimately consume them, and not by the "foreigners" as the advocates of protection have so often claimed.

The price, for instance, of a piece of Scotch tweed in Toronto, will be, to the ultimate purchaser, a sum made up in something like the following manner: Cost of manufacture in Scotland, plus freight, plus customs duty, plus reasonable profits, wholesale and retail.

A few years ago I had an interesting debate with T. A. Russell, and we had the articles on the platform with the prices marked, and we could see, in the flesh, as it were, the working out of this economic law. The people who ultimately consume the goods pay the tariff, and you cannot get away from that. On that occasion we had home-made articles and imported articles of equal quality selling at the same price.

In this case the tariff goes, not to the government, but to the manufacturer, where it represents either that much extra profit to him, where he is as well situated as his foreign competitor to produce cheaply, or the loss he would be compelled to accept where he cannot manufacture as cheaply as the foreigner. This is what is called the protective feature of the tariff.

### Far-Reaching Effects

But the protective tariff has other secondary effects which are quite as important as the primary effects. Because it increases the cost of so many articles used by all the people (whether these articles are home-made or imported), it increases the cost of living of all the people. Therefore, the money

# You Sit Where You Always Sat On the Seat of the Implement



**Y**OU wouldn't think of riding on the back of one of your horses while at work in order to guide your team. If you did you would require another person to operate the implement, because implements require constant attention.

Then why attempt to operate a tractor in a manner which your experience has proven impractical? It is just as illogical to ride on a tractor in front of the implement and expect to operate the implement from that position as it is to operate the implement from the back of your horse.

Any way you look at it you are working at a disadvantage with the ordinary tractor. To do the best work two operators are required, one on the tractor and one on the implement. In these days of extreme labor shortage this is a tremendous handicap. With the operator on a tractor in front of the implement it is manifestly impossible for him to give the implement attention and make adjustments for varying field conditions without losing time.

### Just Like Driving Horses

With the Moline-Universal Tractor you sit on the seat of the implement and have perfect control of both implement and tractor. You are in the best position to observe the work, make adjustments and manipulate both tractor and implement. This holds true regardless of the work being done—plowing, disc-

ing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, mowing, harvesting, both grain and corn.

### A Time Tried Principle

There is nothing new about this, we simply apply a principle which millions of farmers have demonstrated to be sound. The Moline-Universal gives one man control of greater power than is possible with horses, with the same method of handling and as much versatility. With the Moline-Universal one man can farm more land. It is a six-horse unit—easier to control than one horse and capable of doing the work of from 6 to 8 horses.

### Works Day and Night

The One-Man feature is just one of many advantages the Moline-Universal has over other tractors. It is the only tractor which will do all farm work, including cultivating. It is the only tractor regularly equipped with self starter and electric lights. Non-robust labor can operate the Moline-Universal successfully, and it can be worked day and night.

No detail has been overlooked to give the new Moline-Universal Model D Tractor positive reliability. The perfected, overhead-valve 4-cylinder engine develops

unusual power, and is economical in operation. It is conservatively rated at 9-18 H.P. Oil is forced to crankshaft bearings under 35 lbs. pressure. Gears are steel cut, drop forged, and heat treated. All shafts are splined. Every working part is easy to get at, and every moving part is enclosed.

### Valuable Information for You

Our catalog tells how you can operate your farm with less help and expense by using a Moline-Universal Tractor. A post card will bring the catalog to you.

Since 1865 we have been making farm machinery, and now offer a complete line of both tractor and horse drawn implements. Information on any of the Moline implements listed below will be gladly furnished on request.

Canadian Distributors:—

**Willys-Overland Limited**  
WEST TORONTO

Manufactured by

**MOLINE PLOW CO.**  
MOLINE, ILLINOIS U.S.A.



PLOUGHING



DISCING



HARVESTING CORN



BELT WORK

### Practical Books for Practical Men



**RUN IT YOURSELF**—You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying *Young Engineer's Guide*. Save the expense of hiring an engineer. Book recently revised to 254 pages, illustrated. Endorsed by engine manufacturers and leading engineers everywhere. Price, bound in cloth, postpaid, \$2.00. Write for Catalogue of latest and best practical and mechanical books. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

### Harness Leather

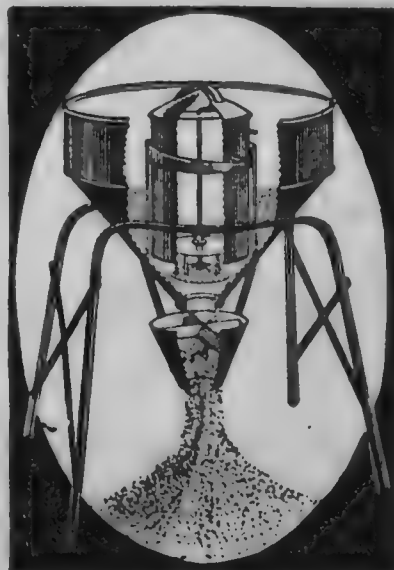
We are the largest tanners of Chrome and Oak tanned harness leathers, raw hide lace and Chrome shoe leathers in Western Canada. Robes tanned from cattle and horse hides and lined with the best plushette obtainable.

Manufacturers of

Flow Boots and Frost-proof Hair-lined Moccasins. Coats, Furs and Gauntlets made to order.

GET OUR PRICE LIST

**The Camrose Tannery Company**  
CAMROSE, ALTA.



Every Owner Receives Un-  
Qualified Satisfaction Who  
Has Used.

## "JUMBO" Grain Picklers

The Pickler that has built a reputation on its merits. All metal construction, efficient, compact and rigid. Capacity: 125 bushels per hour. Five bushel hopper, seven-gallon tank. No pipes to clog. Turns over and treats the grain perfectly.

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You  
Write Us Direct.

**Winnipeg Steel Granary  
and Culvert Company**  
WINNIPEG REGINA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## "Would you step on a cockroach—or would you refrain from staining the floor?"—Roosevelt

THE "ethics" of business call for courtesy between competitors—and the "ethics" of advertising also demand "truth in advertising." After observing the former, we find it absolutely necessary to "step on" some of the false claims and untrue propaganda of several separator manufacturers in an attempt to preserve a semblance of "truth" in their advertising.

We owe it to the dairy people of this country to present the real facts regarding cream separators. Propaganda based on the falsest of claims has been spread in an attempt to mislead American farmers. In presenting these facts, we stand ready to prove every assertion; they are based on actual records of dairy history.

Official records show that the first cream separator was invented by the French, and that patent No. 105,716 was granted to the company of Fives-Lille, of France, November 19, 1874, for a "system of continuous centrifugal separation." A little later the Danes developed the cream separator and were the first to introduce cream separators into America. Four years later, in 1878, a Swedish concern took advantage of the French invention and built a cream separator.

Looking for American business, this concern contracted with Mr. P. M. Sharples, an inventive genius of West Chester, Pa., to manufacture, install, and repair their machines in America. The first machines were decidedly impractical and unfitted for efficient use in American dairies and creameries.

Mr. Sharples attempted for a few years to make of this foreign machine a satisfactory separator, and during this time invented all the great improvements that have since been used by this type of machine. Among his invented improvements were the discs in the bowl, the splash oiling system, the detached spindle, the lowering of the supply can, and the concave bottom bowl, which permitted a part of the weight of the bowl to be suspended below the bearing. The complication of the machine, however, soon caused him to give up this manufacturing contract entirely, and with true American ingenuity, he built a real American separator, adapted to American dairy needs and entirely different in that it was a most simple and efficient machine.

The Sharples factories are the oldest and largest separator factories in America. They have always

been entirely American-owned. During the thirty-eight years of its existence, The Sharples Separator Company has manufactured more separators than any other factory in America, and the output of the Sharples factory today exceeds that of any other separator factory in the world. More Sharples machines are being sold than any other, and a much larger percentage of those sold are today in actual use.

Every American dairyman should know these facts, and has the right to, and should, on buying a machine, ask the following questions of any separator manufacturer:—

*"Will your separator skim clean and deliver a cream of even density at any speed at which it may be turned? Is the bowl free from troublesome discs or blades? Has the separator an entirely automatic oiling system and do you guarantee your separator for durability to the extent that you guarantee a repair expense not to exceed \$2.00 per year?"*

*"Is your separator built in American factories, by American manufacturers, by American labor, of American material, and entirely owned by Americans? Is it truly an American separator, encumbered by no suspicion of taint of Hun propaganda?"*

It is due to Mr. Sharples' untiring efforts during the thirty-eight years of his separator manufacturing experience—not to any foreign makers or inventors—that the American farmer owes the modern efficient cream separator. The Sharples Suction-feed Separator is the perfected machine; all other separators are today where Sharples left off years ago—old style, bucket bowl, fixed-feed machines.

We say, without fear of contradiction, that the modern Sharples Suction-feed Separator

—is the only separator in the world that skims clean and delivers a cream of even density at widely varying speeds;

—is the only separator in the world with a controlled varying capacity;

—is the only separator in the world with a knee-low supply can, easy to fill;

—is the only separator in the world with a perfect automatic splash oiling system, not a single oil cup;

—is the only separator in the world with a hollow tubular bowl—no discs to wash.

Write today for the complete Sharples catalog on cream separators. Address, Dept. 84.

### The Sharples Separator Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

MITCHELL & MCGREGOR HARDWARE CO.  
BRANDON, MANITOBA

REGINA, SASK.

Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in Daily Use.

TC 3

### WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER

**130 Egg INCUBATOR**  
**130 Chick Brooder**  
BOTH FOR **\$17.50** Freight and Duty PAID

**BOTH FOR \$17.50**  
**FOR FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID**

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 230 RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.**

wages of all workers must be raised to meet the increase. The teacher, the preacher, the doctor, the lawyer, the laborer, the retailer, and all the other classes, must have more money in order to meet the increased cost of the "protected" articles they must buy.

They are not any better off in reality, but their money wage is higher. This again increases the cost of their services to each other and to the community, and so the "vicious circle" is started, and the cost of living goes up and up.

But, if there are "protected" industries, there are also industries that are not protected, and cannot be. They are those which are particularly adapted to the country that produce far more than can be used at home, and hence, the price of whose product is fixed abroad in the world's markets. To these industries the effect of protection is disastrous.

The cost of production in these industries is increased, not only by the higher price of the protected articles used in the industry, but by artificially high wages and salaries of all other classes. As a result these industries cannot pay as high wages to those employed in them, or as high interest on capital invested, as the other "protected" industries. Hence they are retarded in their development, and we may even find them retrogressing.

The net effect of protection then, is to encourage the industries which are less suitable to the country, and to discourage those which are more suitable, or in other words, to encourage those industries where a unit of labor produces the least, and to discourage those where a similar unit produces most.

#### War-Time Proficiency

The tariff either produces an undue profit or sustains an incompetency. There has been a great deal of incompetency. We may well be proud of the adaptiveness shown by the Canadian manufacturers in war times. They have brains if they care to use them, as all Canadians have brains, but I tell you that before the war, and behind the shelter of a protective tariff, incompetency existed. An honored woolen manufacturer told me of finding a machine in a woolen mill which was held to be up-to-date, which the Yorkshire foreman told him had been obsolete 20 years ago in the mills of Yorkshire. If we farmers were so behind the times that we were employing machinery that was out of date 20 years ago, we would be severely censured for incompetency. The Canadian farmer has to meet the competition of the world, and must be up-to-date, and we produce more per capita than almost any farmer in the world; but our manufacturers do not have to, because their profits are assured by the tariff tax, and they have not done so. Some people think that the vicious circle started with the cost of food because it was the primary necessity of life. Remember that food is not the primary necessity of life any more than anything else. Food is not more necessary than the products of the tailor or the plumber; and the editor of the Globe or News or Telegram would be no better off if he had a good breakfast, but had to go to his office on a cold winter morning without the protection of clothes, than he would if he had the protection of clothes, and had to go without his breakfast. Everything we use is a necessity of life. The man whose plumbing system has broken down, needs a plumber probably as much as he needs a dinner. The only reason that I can see for the attitude of newspapers in advocating the regulation of food prices is that those people who said, "Regulate the food, because it is a necessity of life, and leave the other things unregulated," thought that the farmers produced the food and somebody else produced the other things.

#### Mr. Parsons' Attitude

Mr. Parsons, late president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has assured us, in a speech given before that body, and widely published by it at great expense, that, "speaking broadly, Canada must choose between a tariff with manufacturers on the one hand, or free trade without manufacturers on the other; the issue cannot be dodged and should not be clouded."

To be Concluded Next Week



## Co-operative Shipping at Manville

How a Farmer's Business Grew from Nothing to \$200,000 in Three Years

By J. P. Sackville

"SCOTCH to the heels," was the way A. Allanack described himself when the question of his nationality was mentioned. This occurred last October, when the Manville Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association was being looked into. Mr. Allanack is the shipping agent for the Manville Association, and the phrase above describes pretty well the majority of the members of this association. Whether this is an advantage or not may be a question in the minds of some; but to me there was no doubt; the noble sons of "Bonnie Scotland" have frequently been described as "clannish." If this is so, and very few doubt it, then it explains in part at least the success of this particular association. For successful it is.

### Business Measured in Six Columns of Figures

Listen to this: In the first year of its existence, from May, 1916, to December 31 of the same year, 1,291 hogs and 227 cattle, valued at \$29,950, were handled through the association. The following 12 months \$154,176 worth of business was done, which included 2,722 hogs and 1,246 cattle. In 1918, up to and including October, \$196,000 worth of stock made up of 1,000 cattle and 2,200 hogs represented the operations of the association. Not too bad a showing.

### Association Has 700 Shippers

The Manville Association is serving a large area. C. B. Wood, the energetic and genial secretary, estimates that stock is brought in from 40 miles, both north and south of the town, and about 12 miles both east and west. I suggest that this meant a great deal to the business of the town. He heartily agreed that it did, but added that this feature of their work was not appreciated. Approximately, 700 individual shippers are doing business through this association, and it is true that many of these men are for this reason brought in close touch, in a business way, with the merchants of Manville. It would look like good business on the part of the people of that town to lend every support to such an organization.

### Local Bank Advances Money on Shipments

The method of handling stock as at present practiced by this association differs from that of many of the other associations I have investigated. Both hogs and cattle are graded at the local yards, the owner receives a counterslip showing the weight and grade of his stock, and the secretary arranges for an advance in cash at the local bank, given on the strength of this counterslip. Mr. Wood is convinced that this arrangement has been one of the outstanding features of the association. That is to say, the owner of the stock is able to cash in to the extent of 60 per cent. on the value of his stock instead of waiting until the full returns

have been received. Even a partial return is frequently very convenient and assuring as compared with being compelled to wait for a few days, possibly a week.

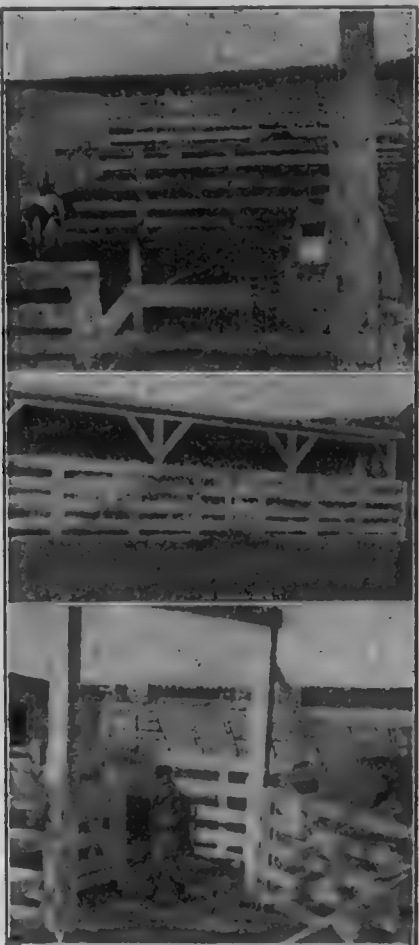
### Clear Statement of Expenses

When the full returns are received each shipper gets a slip showing in detail the weight, grade, markings and price of his stock, as sold on the central market. From this, every item of expense in connection with marketing is deducted on a basis of so much per 100 pounds in the shipment. These expenses, together with the advanced check (if one has been issued), are charged against him and the balance is attached to the statement and forwarded to each individual shipper. The books of the association, including every item in connection with the marketing, is open for the inspection of all members at any time. The cattle are shipped to Winnipeg; the hogs are sent to one of the packing houses in Edmonton, and in this case the weights and grades of the association are taken. Stock is shipped on a certain day every two weeks. It is generally known what day shipping takes place, and it is not necessary to notify the agent

that stock is being brought in. This arrangement has caused no confusion and eliminates much of the expense in connection with buying. It is not necessary to be a member of the U.F.A. in order to do business with the association. However, they have a by-law which provides that in case of a non-member shipping for the first time, two dollars is deducted from the proceeds for membership and is paid to the nearest local.

### Carlot Grading and Shrinkage

On the face of it the arrangements as outlined above may look to have very few, if any, serious weaknesses. However, after having operated on this basis since May, 1917, the management is convinced that it could be improved. "With many shipments in a car it means a good deal extra expense in selling each lot separately, as is necessary the way we have been doing so far. If it were possible to go to market with a load of cattle and not be forced to dispose of each man's lot by itself, I could realize a much better price. It would then lend itself to grading these animals into uniform lots. For example: 20 steers sorted out as to size, condition and color would sell to much better advantage than if sold in lots of two or three without any regard to uniformity." This statement by Mr. Allanack makes it clear why the system of selling so far followed is not in the best interest of their members. Another point on which there is occasional dissatisfaction is that of shrinkage and marketing expenses. A member may get a return showing that his animals have lost 50 pounds in transit to Winnipeg. The man experienced in livestock shipping realizes that this is not an undue shrinkage when shipping a distance of approximately 300 miles,



"The Livestock Co-operative Society at Manville looks forward to the time when they can purchase these yards from the United Grain Growers."

# Seed Oats

## Special Sale

### OATS, 60 DAY OR JULY

\$215.—Our stock of this variety is superior to any we have had for many years. Up to, and including March 31, we are putting it on Special Sale for quantities five bushels or over. Brandon, \$1.50; Calgary, \$1.00 per bushel. Bags, 50 cents each. Orders received after the above date will be charged for at our regular Catalog Prices.

# \$1.19 to \$1.24

### PER BUSHEL

Selected stock for large buyers, at attractive prices. Will give excellent satisfaction. Money refunded if not satisfied. Orders should be placed without delay.

Put up in Three-bushel Sacks. Price 30 cents each.

## STOCK A

**Abundance** An excellent sample, plump, high germination. The stock is slightly mixed with another variety. Excellent main crop seed. Price per bushel: \$1.19 '1.21

## STOCK B

**Banner** Differs from other Banner stocks we offer, being mixed with another variety. Weighs upwards 40 lbs. per measured bushel—a very desirable sample, and splendid germination. Like all the seed we sell, this stock is subject to buyer's approval or money refunded. Price per bushel: \$1.21 '1.24

### For General Crop

We have made an extra effort to meet the needs of the country by providing generous stocks suitable for general crop of distinct varieties. Lack of space prevents description. See our catalog for all particulars. Here are the prices:—

OATS K 62 Banner	OATS K 63 Banner	OATS K 52 Abundance	OATS K 53 Abundance
Per Bushel Brandon \$1.45 Calgary 1.48	Per Bushel Brandon \$1.46 Calgary 1.43	Per Bushel Brandon \$1.46 Calgary 1.43	Per Bushel Brandon \$1.35 Calgary 1.38
OATS K 72 Garton's 22	OATS K 81 Victory	BARLEY K 41 Six-Rowed	WHEAT K 31 Marquis
Per Bushel Brandon \$1.40 Calgary 1.42	Per Bushel Brandon \$1.45 Calgary 1.48	Per Bushel Brandon \$1.60 Calgary 1.63	Per Bushel Brandon \$2.75 Calgary 2.75

Prices are for quantities of 25 bushels or more—add 5 cents per bushel for smaller quantities. Use stock numbers when ordering. Add 25 cents for Jute Sacks (Oats 25 bushels, Barley and Wheat 2 bushels). Ask for Special Seed Grain Catalog.

### WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON CARLOADS

## New Oat—McKenzie's 96

\$279.—Of the branching type, same as Banner. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than that variety. Yields enormously—over 100 bushels per acre under ordinary field conditions has not been uncommon during the past season.

10 Bushels or More \$2.90  
5 Bushels \$3.00  
Per Bushel \$3.25  
Bags, 50 cents each.

### PEDIGREED AND IMPROVED STOCKS

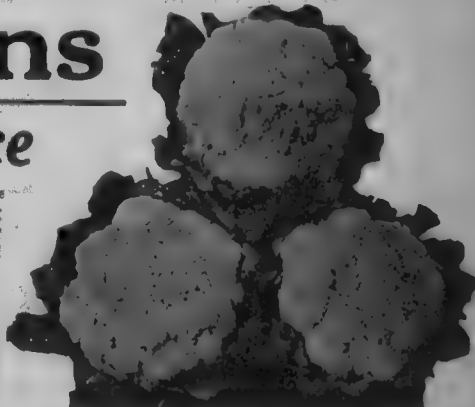
Our Gold Standard Strains have been growing great crops for Western farmers for nearly a quarter of a century. They are better—there is a reason. Full dollar value for every seed. See our Catalog for full description and prices.

## Gardens That Produce

Gardening is no longer a mere pleasurable relaxation only but a necessity, therefore it behooves every planter to be sure of the quality of the seeds he sows. Is it reasonable to anticipate productive gardens if you do not plant the best?

### McKenzie Seeds

have earned a distinctiveness which is freely acknowledged by all leading Western gardeners. They grow too. Write for Catalog today. Everything we sell is described in it—from packets of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to Carloads of Seed Grains.



McKenzie's Superior Cauliflower


## A. E. MCKENZIE CO. Ltd.

BRANDON, Man.

CALGARY, Alta.

The Best Seeds for Farm and Garden





# Easy to Handle

Our Milker Book, containing over 50 photos from life, has been the source of guiding many dairymen to make the correct choice. We would be pleased to mail same to you.

**H. F. BAILEY & SON**  
The Milking Machine Specialists  
GALT, ONT.

## Edmonton Spring Livestock Show

April 1st to 5th, 1919

Entries for the HORSE SHOW, SHEEP, SWINE and FAT STOCK SHOW, also for the CALF-FEEDING COMPETITION, close March 17.

Price List Now Out. Send For Copy.

### To Prospective Buyers of Horses and Cattle:

The Edmonton Exhibition Association, acting with the Alberta Provincial Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations, will give the following assistance to purchasers of horses and cattle at the sales on April 3 and 4. A horse may be shipped to any point in Alberta, if purchased at this sale, upon payment of \$5.00; mares, \$3.00. Cattle purchased may be shipped to any point in Alberta, Saskatchewan, or British Columbia, at \$2.00 for 50 miles; under 100 miles, \$3.00; under 200 miles, \$4.00; under 350 miles, \$6.00; over that distance, add \$1.00 for each 50 miles.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF SALES.

W. J. STARK, Secretary and Manager

EDMONTON.

## MINNEDOSA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

### 1st Annual Sale of Pure-Bred and Grade Livestock

MINNEDOSA, MAN., MARCH 26th, 1919

We Solicit your Consignments. Entries Close March 10, 1919.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY MARCH 15, 1919.

T. D. TAYLOR, Committee Chairman, J. A. Lamont, Sec.-Treas.



### This Photograph

shows a number of the 16 Percheron and Belgian Stallions that I recently sold to H. A. Cook, of Millersdale, Sask. The Belgian three-year-old in the centre of the picture won first prize at the Ohio State Fair as a two-year-old and also at the Indiana State Fair the same year. Mr. Cook selected a fine lot of big horses with big bone and quality. These horses have been wintered entirely upon Timothy hay and have had no grain since last October. Are healthy and in fine condition and in shape for service. All young and sound. It will pay those wanting stallions, to correspond with H. A. Cook, of Millersdale, Sask.

I have a fine bunch of Clyde Mares, headed by a fine Clyde Stallion, also some fine Shire Mares, headed by a fine Shire Stallion, that I will exchange for good, first-class agricultural land in Canada, clear of incumbrance. Also can furnish some good first-class second-hand automobiles only a little used, in exchange for good land.

**W. L. DeClow**

ORDAR RAPIDS JACK FARM

ORDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

but to the layman it may appear too much. The expense in connection with marketing, including freight, insurance, yardage, feed, commission agent fees and other expenses amount to considerable and leaves room for dissatisfaction. Just one other feature might be mentioned. So far, a few of the directors, acting for the association, have given a personal guarantee to the bank for sufficient funds to carry on the business. At first this amounted to \$5,000, but recently \$10,000 has been necessary to carry the business from one shipment to another. Thus a few men are carrying the full load, whereas all members are participating in the advantages.

#### Organization Necessary

The secretary, Mr. Wood, is convinced that the time has come for them to re-organize on a basis that will insure the proper development of their association. Arrangements are at present being made to incorporate under the laws of the province of Alberta. As pointed out by Mr. Wood, this will give them the legal right to borrow money for the carrying on of the business of the company, and will in addition give them a standing which up till the present they have not had. They propose to sell shares valued at \$25; the number of shares to each member will be limited to ten and one man one vote will be the basis upon which the business of the company will be conducted. This will not mean that all or any of the capital stock will be paid up as the banks are prepared to advance money in the form of a loan after they are incorporated.

#### Improved Business Methods.

Once they become organized on the basis suggested they propose doing business on exactly the same plan as that followed by any local drover. That is to say, the stock belonging to the members will be purchased at prevailing market prices, paid for in full at the time of delivery to the local yards, and will then become the property of the management to dispose of to the best advantage. In this way it is expected that some of the disadvantages of marketing each man's stock separately, straightening out difficulties in respect to supposed undue shrinkage and the extra labor necessary in marketing stock will be overcome. It will be the policy of the association to have a general statement issued every six months and all dividends earned by the association will at first be used for improving and adding to the equipment of the association. As pointed out by the secretary, they are sadly in need of additional office room. The yards as at present used belong to the local U.G.G. The shipping associations are using these yards and are paying interest and depreciation charges on the amount of capital invested in these yards. The management look forward to the time when the local yards and all other necessary equipment will belong to the associations. As already suggested the surplus funds could be applied to such work. Money invested in such permanent improvements would be equal to a cash dividend as the company's assets would have that much additional value. Possibly in time, when the equipment was up-to-date, the surplus would be returned to the members in cash. Any member will have the option of selling his stock on the basis as worked out under the new organization or under the old system of delivering his stock and allowing the association to market them and wait until the returns are in to receive his money. It is expected, however, that the plan as outlined under the new organization will appeal to the majority.

#### Who Should Accompany Shipments

In connection with the management of a livestock shipping association there is one point on which there appears to be a difference of opinion. It has been suggested by some that different members should accompany the shipments to market. It is claimed that it is a great educational feature in that the different members become acquainted with the methods of marketing, and it is the means of adding confidence and interest in their association. In discussing this question with the secretary of the Manville Association he had this to say: "There is no



## E.C.D. CREAM BUYING STATIONS

are to be found

In most towns of Central and Northern Alberta

Best Prices Paid for  
**CREAM, DAIRY BUTTER  
EGGS AND POULTRY**

If Not in Your Town Write

**Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.**  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

## STALLIONS FOR SALE

By the well-known Breeders and Importers

**Alex. Galbraith & Son**  
EDMONTON

New Importation of High-class  
**Clydesdales and Percherons**  
JUST ARRIVED

Including several prize-winners at the leading State Fairs, and also at the recent International Livestock Show at Chicago. Prices reasonable and every animal guaranteed.

Write at once for particulars, or call and examine the stock.

Stable: 10120 98th Street, Edmonton.  
P.O. Box 841. Phone 4356.

### Percheron and Belgian Stallions

We have 14 head of Big Bugged Pure-bred Stallion Colts, rising three years old, also a few older Stallions. Our horses are raised in the open and in bunches and mature into very useful horses. Our prices are very reasonable for high-class stock. Write us for Further Particulars.

LYNESS & DeLANCEY, Fessenden, N. Dak.

## Alberta Spring Shows and Sales, Calgary

HORSE SHOW

March 25 to 28—Entries close March 13

AUCTION SALE OF BULLS

April 7 to 10—Entries close March 7

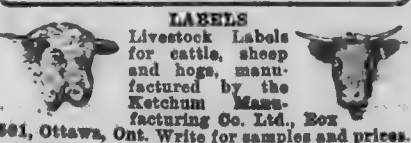
For Entry Forms and Prize Lists Write:

E. L. RICHARDSON,  
Secretary Alberta Livestock Associations.

## FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Breds and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.

GEAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.



**Dr. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wender. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wender a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fevers, distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.



doubt it is true that added confidence and interest would result from such visits by the various members, but if you were secretary of an association and could see the confusion arising out of such an arrangement, I think you would be convinced that it is in the best interests of the shipping association that the same man accompany every shipment. An acquaintance on the part of the shipping agent with

the man at the yards is a great asset, as it means he can often sell to better advantage, and the returns are more complete and in detail than is possible to expect from an inexperienced man." Mr. Wood suggested, however, that it might be worth while in some cases to arrange for some of the other members to accompany the agent in order to get a better insight into the marketing of their stock.



Well-bred Percherons are Very Tractable and Effective in Tandem.

## Percheron Breeders Meet

*Changes in By-laws—Resolutions for Recognition of Percherons by Experimental Farms, Schools and Saskatchewan University*

**A** TWO days' meeting of the Percheron Breeders, called by the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, was held in Calgary, February 12 and 13. W. H. Wilson, the secretary, acted as clerk of the meeting, with the president, E. A. Davenport, of Acme, Alta., in the chair.

The meeting passed a resolution, urging upon the Minister of Agriculture of Alberta the importance of having representatives of the Percheron breed on at least one of the demonstration farms. The natural adaptability and proved usefulness of the Percherons bred in Western Canada, supported by the awakening demand for this breed as recently shown in the importations to England and enquiries from Australia, New Zealand and Roumania, would clearly warrant such encouragement and consideration. The export trade which has already commenced in this breed should be taken as a nucleus to build up the Percheron horse-breeding industry by provincial and Dominion governments, since the time is rapidly approaching when the price to be received for our best draft horses in Canada will be governed by the foreign demand. It was also urged upon the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, that representative specimens of Percherons be maintained at the University of Saskatchewan and on demonstration farms, and be used on "Better Farming" trains. Up to the present, it would appear that this breed has been discriminated against, whereas it has demonstrated its right to equal recognition among other breeds of the draft class. Equal recognition by public institutions would only be just to the taxpayers of the province.

The meeting also expressed dissatisfaction with the condition of the Stallion Enrollment Act, as enforced in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and asked that qualified inspectors be appointed to pass judgment upon draft sires. Heretofore, certain features of quality to the exclusion of the power and the highest usefulness of the draft horse have been the features of the instructions of inspectors in the past in Saskatchewan. The proper interpretation of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders Act would require inspectors for license to recognize all the qualities and features of merit which contribute to draft excellence.

The meeting strongly objected to the continuance of issuing 1,100 licenses to grade, or nondescript stallions.

The association voted prizes of \$12 and \$8.00, and a ribbon for Class "A" western fairs in the stallion, mare, grade Percheron gelding and mare class. Suitable prizes would be offered also at Class "B" fairs if the Percheron breed received equal consideration with the others. It was voted to offer a bonus of \$40 each to futurity colts (limiting each exhibitor to two entries) for 1919 to overcome the handicap confronting new Percheron exhibitors

through inexperience and heavy cost of fitting. There will be 15 prizes for stallion colts, and 15 prizes for fillies, to be offered at Brandon, Saskatoon, or Regina. Special prizes will also be given at the smaller shows for 1919 foals.

Professor W. L. Carlyle, with reference to his recent trip to England, said that the breeding of Percheron horses was being taken up by some of the most prominent breeders in England. The British Percheron Horse Society was now very influential. Professor Carlyle ventured the opinion that if the Canadian breeders would continue to breed the same type of horse as those already exported, they need not have any fear for the future of their industry. American-bred Percherons from a number of the military depots in England, averaged at recent auction sales in excess of \$500, and the pure-bred horses from Canada were now comparing very favorably with French-bred horses.

### Mare Out of Condition

**Q.**—Have aged mare supposed to be with foal. Eats and drinks well, shows great weakness at work; formerly very ambitious. Well fed on oat sheaves, hay and chop. Very thin, immense appetite, but is failing.

**A.**—If your mare's teeth are in good condition it is probable she suffers from some serious constitutional disease, the exact nature of which could only be determined after a personal examination. In any case it would be advisable to examine the mouth carefully for possible irregularities of the teeth. If she masticates the food thoroughly and without difficulty the cause of the trouble should be looked for elsewhere. Be very sure the feed, both roughage and grain, is clean, sound and free from mould, dirt or mustiness. Badly cured or musty feed is liable to produce diabetes, a disease characterized by great thirst and the passage of large quantities of clear urine.

If food is good try giving tablespoonful doses of the following powder twice daily in scalded oat chop or oats and bran: Powdered Sulphate of Iron two ounces, ground ginger three ounces, ground gentian root three ounces. At the same time giving one dram doses of iodine of potash each morning and evening in drinking water.

Follow this treatment a week later with half-an-ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic given twice a day in the drinking water for 12 days.

A new Canadian record has been established in the mature class of the eight-months-after-calving division by the cow *Jemima Johanna* of Riverside, owned by W. C. Houck, Chippawa, Ont. Her production, nearly nine months after calving, was 25.23 pounds butter from 555.4 pounds milk, displacing *Queen Inka DeKol* with 21.32 pounds butter from 453.4 pounds milk. *Jemima Johanna* of Riverside, is running in the yearly Record of Performance test and bids fair to qualify with a record close to 30,000 pounds milk.

## GEORGE LANE'S Bar U and NAMAKA FARM PERCHERONS

The Largest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

Over 800 Head of Registered Percherons.  
82 Two, Three and Four-year-old Stallions for Sale

Every Stallion offered for sale bred by ourselves. We have no agents, pay no commissions, sell for cash, no expensive establishment, and defy competition in size, weight, quality and prices.

The only establishment that ever sold Percherons for export to England. One of England's best horse-breeders and judges, after filling a commission for the purchase of Percheron Stallions and Mares in France, for the British Board of Agriculture, bought from us, at more than double the price paid for the best Stallions and Mares in France, a Stallion and 22 Mares for export to England, last September. The stallions now offered for sale are all by the same sires as the Mares and Stallion exported to England for breeding purposes. Write for prices, visit our ranches and make your own selection. Address:—

GEO. LANE, Calgary, Alta., or ALEX. FLEMING, Salesman, High River, Alta.

## FARMERS! Breed Percherons



Breed  
Percherons  
For  
Profit

If you send me your name I can convince you that the Percheron horse has (1) a foreign trade that will make your horse breeding profitable (2) quality that will make your work easier. Stallion breeders. We have numerous pamphlets which will help you to convince your friends that Percheron horse breeding is profitable.

CANADIAN PERCHERON  
HORSE BREEDERS'  
ASSOCIATION,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA  
W. H. Wilson, Secretary.

## GREAT DISPERSION SALE of 35 HEAD of Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies



At  
Mosiman Bros.' Farm  
GUERNSEY, SASK.  
on Tuesday, March 25  
1919

also 55 head of Grade Cattle and all Implements used on the farm. Watch The Guide for further announcements and particulars. Catalogs about March 1st.

MOSIMAN BROS., Guernsey, Sask.

## PERCHERONS BELGIANS

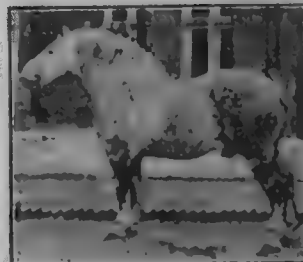
Registered Mares showing heavy in foal to herd sire; weaning and yearling fillies. Too Mature Stallions ready for heavy breeding season, and the younger ages. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

FRED CHANDLER, ET, CHARITON, IOWA.

Direct Below St. Paul.

## FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

70 Head High-Class PERCHERON, BELGIAN and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES



**STALLIONS**—From two to six years old. These horses have lots of size, good bone and excellent conformation. Matured horses, weighing from a ton to 2,300 lbs.

**MARES**—From two to seven years old, with lots of bone and size. These are the real draft kind.

Lagos

The above horses are standing at the City Stables, Second Street East (next to car barns).

Will give good terms or take Cattle or Horses in trade.

Phones  
E. 5499  
and  
E. 5107

LAYZELL & PARR - Alberta Stock Yards - Calgary, Alta.



# VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers of Percherons, Clydesdales and Belgians



North Battleford, Sask.

Canada's Largest Percheron Importers

Canada's Largest Clydesdale Dealers

Canada's Largest Belgian Importers

We have in our barns here, over 80 head of big, drafty Percheron, Clydesdale and Belgian Stallions, from yearlings up, and most of these are ton horses in condition.

We never had as many big, sound "A" grade horses, nor so many prize winners as we have now, and every horse carries our guarantee.

In Percherons, we have many State Winners—and a wonderful lot of big, drafty colts, rising

three and four, with as good bone and pasterns and as clean hocks as any Clydesdale man would want.

In Belgians, we have horses up to 2,300 pounds that have quality as well as size.

In Clydesdales, we have the winners of the classes foaled in 1916 at Toronto, Ottawa, Guelph, and other good shows.

Reasonable time on stallions to responsible parties, but a cash payment will pay a wonderful dividend.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

We have landed a splendid lot of straight Scotch and Scotch-topped Bulls of best breeding obtainable, from nine months to two years. No better-bred animals can be bought and they have been carefully selected for individual merit.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS

We have a carload of these bulls to land this week. These were purchased at the home of Dr. H. Brown, President of the Aberdeen-Angus Society, and have the quality and breeding that is being asked for today.

## SHROPSHIRE

A few imported and Canadian-bred registered Ewes in lamb to imported rams for sale.

Full Line of Belgian and Percheron Stallions at Calgary.

# VANSTONE AND ROGERS

A. A. McDONALD, Mgr., 1506 13th Street CALGARY, Alta.

# HILLCREST CLYDESDALES

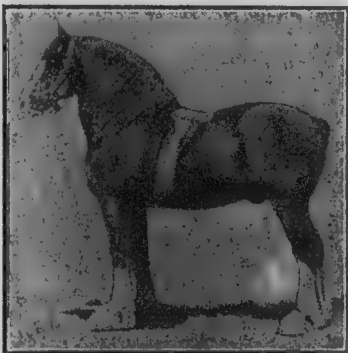
I have for hire, under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to Horse Breeders, three three-year-old Stallions, by The Bruce, all out of imported mares. These stallions have the Clydesdale symmetry and genuine draftiness which bring the best service.

I have also for sale a number of two-year-old and Yearling Stallions by The Bruce, as well as a few by Fyvie Stamp, by Baron Beaulieu. These are a choice collection and a bargain can be secured by coming to see them at once. Ranch near Crossfield, Alta.; Home Barns, Condie, Sask.

WRITE, WIRE or PHONE ME.

R. H. Taber

CONDIE, SASK.



Paramount Flashwood

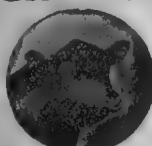
# Pioneer Stock Farm

CHAMPION BELGIAN STALLION AT STUD

I will stand at stud, during the coming season, at the above farm, the 1918 International Junior Champion, and Reserve Grand Champion Stallion, Paramount Flashwood, by the \$45,000 Farceur, and full brother to Lista, America's Champion Belgian Mare. Fee, \$100. Free pasturage for mares. I have also for sale at all times, a few Belgian Stallions and Mares, all ages. For further particulars apply—

GEORGE RUPP, LAMPMAN SASK.

# GRADE UP WITH ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS!



Do you know that market and show ring have both demonstrated unmistakably that Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls get the BEST GRADE STEERS at the first cross on alive or scrub cows? Francis Coleman, of Alabama, estimates that a PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL adds more than \$100 to the value of the steer calf when it gets to market, over what the calf, from the same native cow, sired by the native bull, brings. At more than 30 shows and fairs, covering every condition of feed and climate, where inter-bred steer contests have been held during the course of the Great War, steers, sired by PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS have won in carlot, single steer, steer herd, beef carcass or Boys' and Girls' contests. Free literature and list of breeders. "You Can Grade Up Fastest with Aberdeen-Angus Bulls."

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 817 G.E. Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# In Livestock Circles

## N. A. Weir Going to Scotland

Western Clydesdale men will learn with regret that N. A. Weir, of Killallan Stock Farm Oshon, contemplates leaving at an early date for Scotland, to look after his business interests there, and whether he returns to Western Canada or not, is at present undecided. For this reason Mr. Weir is offering for sale his well-known stock farm, situated one-and-a-half miles from Oshon, Alta., on the Edmonton-Winnipeg line of the C.P.R. This stock farm is one of the best located in the West. It is well equipped with up-to-date buildings and conveniences. It possesses a commodious dwelling house, and it is well sheltered, fenced and watered. The buildings on the farm have been used in the past as a Clydesdale establishment, but could at a very small expense be made suitable for the breeding and raising of pure-bred cattle, and as there are convenient paddocks and fields well supplied with water, this branch of stock raising could be most profitably carried on. The land is a black loam with a clay subsoil, and fine crops are raised in this locality. Mr. Weir is carrying at the present time a high-class stud of pure-bred Clydesdales, both stallions and mares, some of the latter being recognized as among the best specimens of horse flesh in the Dominion.

In the event of the new purchaser not taking over the stud it is quite probable that these animals will be offered for sale at public auction some time this coming summer, and to those lucky enough to possess them they should prove a first-class investment. Mr. Weir is offering attractive terms on his farm and will forward full particulars on request.

## E. Nysop has Percherons not Clydesdales for Sale

It is to be regretted that an error was made in the Livestock Circles' note in the breed of draft horses that Mr. Nysop, of Killarney, Man., had for sale. The heading of the note should have read "Percherons, Shorthorns and Pure-bred Poultry," not "Clydesdales, etc."

## Shorthorn Importations

The dispersal sale of J. J. Elliott, of Guelph, Ont., was a big success, when nearly 50 animals averaged \$643.63. There were buyers present from many states and the Canadian West has been enriched by the purchases made by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, J. Davidson, Myrtle, Man.; Jno. Graham, Carberry, Man.; and Chas. Yule, Carstairs, Alta. Mr. Barron paid close to the top price for females for Princess Patricia, at \$1,025. Mr. Graham bought the two bull calves, Newton Banner and General Hay. Mr. Davidson secured the female Red Jessie, and Mr. Yule takes Orange Mysie and Orange Maid.

## Rupp's Belgians

Geo. Rupp, of Lampman, Sask., informed The Guide man the other day, that never since coming to Canada has he seen the outlook for good Belgian stallions and mares so bright, as at the present time. Within the past two weeks he has sold eight head at most satisfactory prices, and had it not been for the general shortage of feed he could handle a very large number, particularly young stallions. Buyers, claims Mr. Rupp, want the best stuff, and they will pay high prices to get it.

Mr. Rupp is standing at stud, his International champion stallion Paramount Flashwood, and also the sire of the Chicago winning filly, namely Paramount Wolfer, at a fee of \$100, and he has already quite a few mares booked to each horse.

This gives an unequalled opportunity to men who have got good Belgian mares to secure the services of really high-class sires. Mr. Rupp was tendered a banquet the other week by over 200 of the Lampman citizens and farmers, to mark their appreciation of his success at last year's Chicago International, and for his valuable services in promoting the livestock industry in his district.

## Splendid Sales by Vanstone and Rogers

What looks like a record price for Western Canada was paid for the Belgian stallion Lenard, 1650, by Campbell and Ginchman, of Delta, Alta., in Calgary, recently. The figure reported is \$10,000. Lenard was imported by J. Crouch and Son, Lafayette, Ind., and brought over by Vanstone and Rogers to Canada. Weighing 2,455 pounds, as he rises four years of age, he is a real drafter, of good type and should prove of great value to his new owner. Messrs. Vanstone and Rogers also report the sale of Strawberry Sunbeam, 1642, a two-year-old Belgian, weighing 1,900 pounds, to T. G. Thompson and C. Crowley, of Calgary; and the Percheron stallion colt, Hodson's Bumper, 8421, to C. Quashnick.

## Bull Sales at Brandon

The big inter-provincial sale at Brandon, on April 3, and 4, promises to make a record for quality. With 125 head consigned there will be splendid opportunity for individual choice to suit different herds and ideals. From Manitoba there will be 55 head consisting of 11 bulls and 44 females. There will be a large contribution from Alberta from such breeders as Senator P. Talbot and Son, of Lacombe, J. L. Walters, of Clive; W. W. Sharpe, of Stettler; H. L. Currie, of Castor; Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Olds; G. Carlyle, of Edmonton; J. G. Clark, of Clark Manor. The majority of the best breeders of the three prairie provinces will contribute good breeding stock for distribution. Those looking for strong sires and choice females will be suited at the Brandon combination sale.

## Purchases by Lakeside Stock Farm

James M. Ewins recently purchased from James I. Miller, of Myrtle, a very choice Shorthorn heifer, sired by Lord Lancaster, the champion bull at Toronto. Before shipping she was bred to a first-class young

Don't Get Caught Like this!



Evidence and proofs by the thousands where the reading of our FREE book has shown the way to cure lame and useless horses. Every bottle of Save-The-Horse is sold with a Signed Guarantee—to cure SPAVIN, Ringbone, Thoropin, Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon—or money refunded. Horse works. Our FREE Book telling you how to diagnose and treat 58 kinds of lameness, copy of Guarantee and Veterinary ADVICE—ALL FREE.

(MADE IN CANADA) TROY CHEMICAL CO.

50 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

# PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE

We are in a position to furnish dealers and breeders the kind they want. Sold 23 head to Canada in 1918.

PALMER BROS., BELDING, MICH.

# SALE OF REGISTERED

# Shorthorn Cattle

(BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS)

to be held at the

# Guernsey Livery Barn

GUERNSEY, SASK.

MARCH 26, 1919.

Further particulars in next issue. Send for Catalogue to

SIM. GINGRICH, Guernsey, Sask.

# The Wright Farms

SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES

DRINKWATER SASK.

# EASIER SHEARING

Shear with a machine—get more and better wool—saves you tired arms or swollen wrists. Do it quickly without scarring the sheep. Machine shearing gets 15 per cent. more wool and leaves a smooth, even stubble that will increase next season's growth. Get a Stewart No. 9 Ball-bearing Shearing Machine. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for Catalogue.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY

Dept. B 171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

# Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

I am offering a complete Graded Show Herd, all but calf, 1918 winners. Also Bulls and Females in good breeding condition. Address: JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

# NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

\$19.95 ON TRIAL  
Upward  
American  
FULLY GUARANTEED  
CREAM  
SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

## Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 3210, Belvidere, N. Y.



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address—  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## HORSE SICKNESS

When unclipped horses get overheated on warm, spring days their long, sweaty coats of hair clog the pores and prevent them from throwing off perspiration. This often causes colds, pneumonia, asthma and similar troubles. They dry off quickly, keep well and do better work when clipped with a Stewart No. 1 Machine. If dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for Catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY  
Dept. A 171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## HEREFORDS

EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert," 18846; "Don Perfection," 25862. Enquiries Invited.  
FYM BROTHERS, MIRROR, ALBERTA.

## CURDALAC

The standardized liquid coagulant. Scientifically prepared; satisfactory; economical. Endorsed by the leading cheesemakers of Canada. High-scoring cheese is assured by the use of Curdalac.

Gallon jugs (4 in case) and 10-gallon kegs.

## GERMTOX

Germicide, disinfectant and deodorant. More active as a germicide than pure carbolic acid. Not a poison. Does not stain. An efficient sterilizer for all dairy utensils.

Gallon and 5-gallon jugs.

## SPONGY PEPSIN

The most soluble pepsin for cheese-making. Rigidly standardized. Has no offensive smell or taste. Will keep a year or two if protected from moisture.

Pound, 5-pound and 10-pound tins.

## START-O-LAC

A pure culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria of the most active strain. Produces a clean and active mother-starter, enhancing the flavor of cheese, butter and buttermilk.

Ounce bottles.

Order from your dealer in dairy supplies. Write us for descriptive booklets.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

bull, lately imported from Ontario, from the same breeder. He got a fine shearing Shropshire ram weighing 225 pounds and six good shearing ewes.

In the Shires, Lakeside Stock Farm bought from W. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., at a long price, a splendid young boar. This boar a short while before shipping won first prize at Calgary fair. He is sired by the celebrated Ames Rival, and is full of the blood of America's champions. He has immense length and bone, with good head and strong back, and should leave his impress for improvement.

Thurston's Shires, Percherons, Belgians and Shorthorns

R. S. Thurston, of Osceola, Iowa, offers for sale some strong, heavy, rugged stock horses in Shires, Percherons and Belgians. Mr. Thurston has selected and bred particularly strong-backed Shires, and his Percherons and Belgians are noted for their constitution and bone. The mares that he has for sale are in foal and are all big, weighty and rugged. His Shorthorn cows ought to be bargains at prices quoted.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Perth

Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser and Co., at their annual show and sale recently, established new records for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The champion bull calf, Emblem of Harvestoun, bred by J. Ernest Kerr, sold for \$15,308, and three calves averaged more than \$10,000 apiece. One yearling heifer sold for \$2,555 and another for \$2,300. The individual prices appear to be the highest on record. When bulls start at \$5,000, it is saying something for the demand for good stock by the breeders.

Ayrshire Sales in Scotland—Bull Calves

Bring \$8,687 and \$7,455, respectively. At Bargenoch, Drougan, Ayrshire, one of the best sales of Ayrshire cattle of the past year recently took place. There was a lot of 17 yearling bulls sold for an average of \$798.50, for their owner, J. Logan. Seven of this lot, by Bargenoch Magnificent, averaged \$1,549, which furnishes a record for junior get of one sire. The top of the sale was Bargenoch Royal Champion, which made \$7,455, a truly wonderful price for an Ayrshire bull calf. Size, capacity and milking records are being more carefully developed and built up on the fundamentally strong Ayrshire constitution, in Scotland. It is well that the matchless hardhood of this breed of cattle is being retained.

The Hillhouse third annual Ayrshire sale, where the top calf brought \$8,687, broke all its past records for individuals and average.

Many other sales are sustaining the well-founded boom in the best dairy cattle.

More Holstein Records

A new world's milk record for strictly official year production is established by the California producer, Raphaela Johanna Aaggie 3rd. Her figures as announced by wire are 30,641.2 pounds, the record being completed at midnight January 25. Her butter production was 1,033.15 pounds. This milk record displaces the strictly official year record of 30,427 pounds, held last year by the Canadian cow, Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol. It will be recalled that Raphaela Johanna Aaggie 3rd broke the American records for milk in the short time divisions, which she still holds.

The heifer, S. C. M. Leonora Hengerveld, owned and bred by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C., has recently completed a two-year-old record that shows a highly creditable production of milk, unusually high in butter-fat test. She gave in 365 days, 16,343 pounds milk averaging 4.08 per cent. fat or 668 pounds fat equivalent to 835 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat.

Herefords for the West

On February 7, at Toronto, the first sale of selected Herefords was held by the Canadian Breeders' Association. L. Christie, of Kamsack, Sask., purchased Rosette Fairfax 5th, a very fine Hereford matron, and W. Lindsay, of Herschel, Sask., bought Lady Bell. These men showed excellent judgment in purchasing high-class stock which really sold below their value.

Dates for Minnedosa Sales

A mistake was made in the publishing of the Minnedosa Agricultural Society Livestock sales announcement, which should have read "Entries close March 10. Catalogs will be ready March 15." Readers will kindly bear this in mind.

Edmonton Exhibition

The Edmonton Exhibition Association is this spring broadening out, in the assistance offered to purchasers of horses and cattle at the auction sales to be conducted on April 3 and 4, during the week of the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show. They will give assistance to purchasers from Saskatchewan or British Columbia. The manager, W. J. Stark, states that the offerings, particularly of high-class bulls, should tempt a large number of buyers, who will have a splendid assortment to choose from. This year, in order to expedite the conducting of the sale, it is the intention to offer the bulls in order of age in the various breeds, the prize-winners being brought out first; this means that if a buyer wants a three-year-old bull, he does not have to wait all day—but simply must be on hand when the three-year-olds of that particular breed are offered; then, the champion will be offered first, followed by the other prize-winners, and lastly by those outside the money.

A number of splendid stallions and mares have been entered for sale, and it is hoped that the auction sale of horses inaugurated last year, will be successful enough this year to warrant the continuance of this feature; the hope is to establish a home market which will take care of the supply and demand in Northern Alberta. The Peace River country is now buying the best of livestock in great numbers.

## HEREFORDS FOR SALE

I have at the present time a choice selection of well bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for Sale. The Bulls, which number around 20 head, are all young, the majority of them fit for service, and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind. Come and see them or write me your wants.  
JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, HAYFIELD, MAN.

## HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls from two months to 30 months of age, out of large, heavy producing cows with R.O.P. records from 16,000 pounds to 22,700 pounds of milk in 365 days. These bulls are sired by our famous herd headers Duke Wayne Mechthilde 2nd, 15746, and Sir Canary Pointe 2nd, 28040, whose dam has the average test of 4.4 per cent. b.f. Also several bulls out of heavy producing, untested cows. Entire herd free of Tuberculosis. Write for particulars to—  
The Manager, C.P.E. DEMONSTRATION FARM, STRATHMORE, Alberta.

## SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of two-year-old and Yearling Bulls, big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Service, sired by the well known imported bull, Ardethan Fortune, and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, Royal Gift, by the Duthie-bred Collynie Sweepstakes.

Also females from yearlings up, by Ardethan Fortune Ensign, by Silver Cloud, and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good hard bull, Duke of Saskatoon, by Gainford Marquis.

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as Lord Ardwell, Topnotch, and others. Write us your wants.  
JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS MACGREGOR, MANITOBA.

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To those who have a surplus of feed on hand—We have to sell some 500 head of Hereford and Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, all bred to registered bulls. Also a number of Springers, Breeding Ewes, and a good line of well-broken Work Horses.

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PERCHERON, BELGIAN and SHIRE STALLIONS, \$500 to \$1,000. Mares, two to seven years old, weight up to 2,150, \$300 to \$750 each. Carload of young Scotch-topped Cows in calf, \$175 a head. Spend some car fare and save \$500. I will treat you so you will come back. Write now.  
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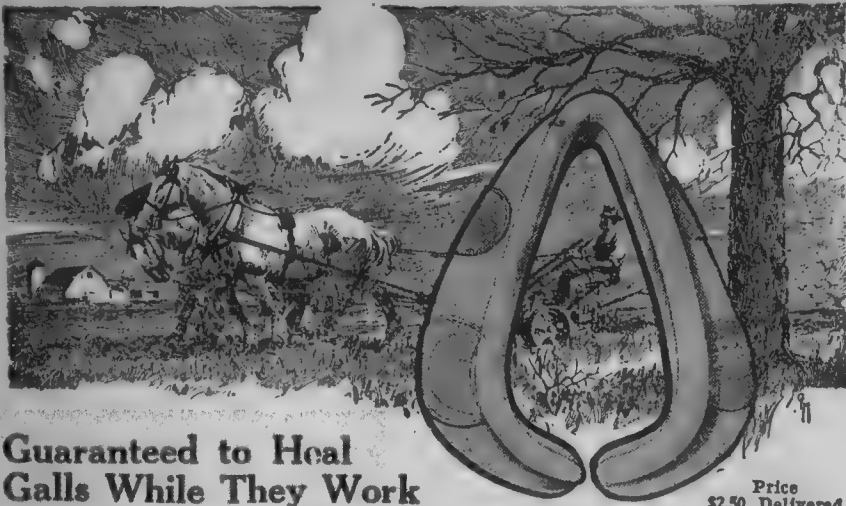
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HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

### Absorbs Sweat

Made of closely woven army duck—stuffed with soft, springy cotton fiber. This fiber

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Try this open-throated cotton collar. Use it on the horse with sorest shoulders. If it fails to heal, return collar and get your money back. If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$2.50, state size, and we will send you a collar, charges prepaid. (6-2c)

Price  
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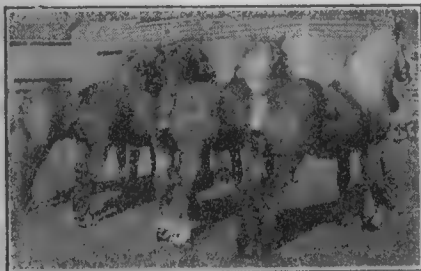
I am offering for sale the well-known Clydesdale Stallion, Scotland's Major, imp., 18869, seven years old, by Scotland Yet, by Royal Favorite, and out of Lady Gibson, by Baron Gibson. Also the rising three-year-old, Rioch Prince, 18592; sire, Favorite, 11198, by Etonian, imp., and out of Rioch Beauty, imp. I will consider trading each or both of these stallions for good pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Apply—

JOHN LAING BLACKFALDS, ALTA.  
Farm One Mile North of Village.



Scotland's Major

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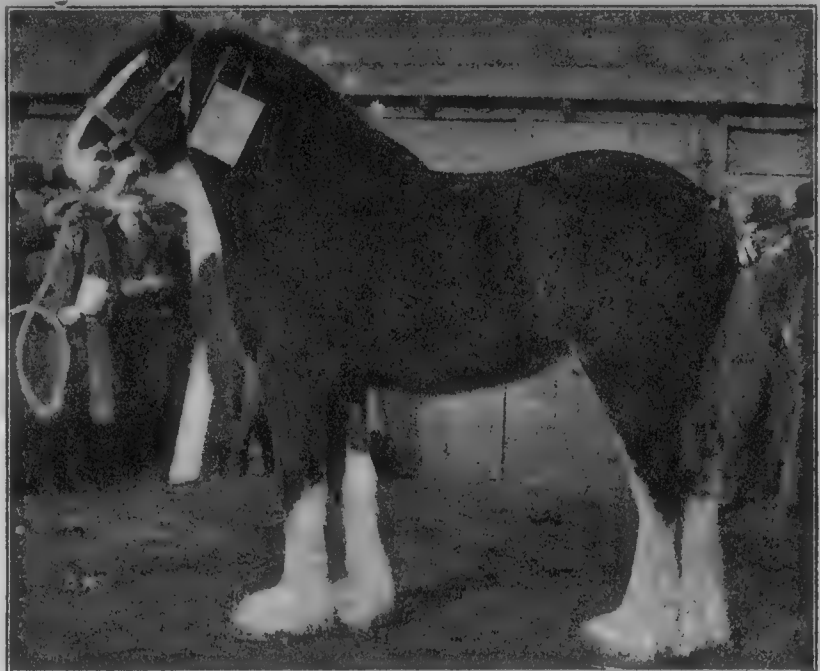
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Dunure Kaleidoscope, 18335, the 1916 Cawdor Cup Champion, by Baron of Buchlyvie, out of Imperial Beauty. Sold at Mr. Dunlop's Sale for \$21,525 to Geo. A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin. Above photo taken as a three-year-old. He is now six, and a Clydesdale Model

### Clyde Men Meet

The meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association, held recently in Toronto, was an enthusiastic one and well attended.

The directors' report stated that on account of need for increased production to meet the national debt and the number of war veterans going on the land, the failure of the tractor yet to supplant draft horses to any great degree, and the strong city demand for horses, the outlook was hopeful for the horse industry, so far as home demand was concerned. The European situation is not yet clear. Prices in Scotland were very high for good drafters and very few good geldings were available here.

The culling out of 450 grade stallions in Ontario will stimulate pure-bred horse breeding. The demand from the West is fairly strong, and practically no Clydesdales have come over from Scotland lately.

During the year the Clydesdale maintained its high place at all big eastern and western shows, with much good Canadian-bred stuff coming on.

William Graham, in his address as president for 1918, referred to the growth of the association and particularly to the showing made by six-horse Clydesdale teams at the big fairs, where they more than held their own. At Chicago, this breed won six-horse team and other events. He eulogized the work accomplished by Neil McIntosh, of Embro, Ont., who swept the boards with his fine big team of geldings, which were sold at a high figure to go out West.

Mr. Graham supported the western idea of obtaining a first-class six-horse team of Clydesdale geldings, with the weight and quality desired to advertise the breed in Canada and elsewhere. This project was voted favorably upon by the association and some developments are expected next year.

### William Dunlop's Sale of Clydesdales

Thirteen stallions, averaging \$8,382, in Scotland, January 14, 1919, marked a new record for Clydesdales at Ay, Scotland, when William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, sold all of his good sires except two by public auction, without any reserve, and realized \$108,966 for the lot of 13. Mr. Dunlop is retaining Footprint after having refused \$130,000 for him and has set his service fees at \$262.50 at time of service and \$262.50 when the mare proves to be in foal. The splendid draft sire, Auch-enflower, also remains at Dunure Mains.

The massive stallion Dunure Independence, 18706, by Baron of Buchlyvie, rising five years, sold for \$25,725 to Robert Bryan, Cumnock. Dunure Refiner, 17872, rising seven years, was purchased by John P. Sleight, St. John's Wells, Aberdeenshire, for \$18,375. Dunure Kaleidoscope, 18335, a Cawdor Cup

champion, by Baron of Buchlyvie, sold for \$21,525, to Geo. A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin. This horse is hired for \$42 and \$42 for the first, \$50 and \$50 for the second, and \$52.50 and \$52.50 for the third seasons following.

Dunure Keynote, 17867, full brother to Dunure Footprint, was secured by J. Baird, Dumfries, for \$17,325. Dunure Ernest, 19101, seemed comparatively cheap at \$5,775, for John Pollock, Glasgow. Dunure Steel, by Footprint, sold for \$5,565, to Jas. Dick, Balinton, Blair Drummond. There was keen bidding throughout, showing the real value yet in Clydesdale sires, combining quality and size. Scottish horsemen are not gambling on the market, for they have been impressed with the keen demand from many foreign countries for good stock, countries to which they will be exporting when shipping permits. This sale sets a standard for draft horsemen to aspire to. Mr. Dunlop has carefully built up weight and massiveness on quality foundations.

### Preventing Sore Shoulders

A great many horses' shoulders are ruined when the animals are being broken-in through ill-fitting collars or neglect on the part of the colt-breaker. When breaking in a young horse great care should be taken to prevent the skin of the shoulders being broken, for if once broken it is always a weak spot, and apt to become sore again. The colt should have a well-fitting soft collar, and if there are any signs of the shoulders chafing he should be turned out for a few days or a breastplate should be substituted for the collar. That would give the shoulder that is chafed a chance to recover. A breastplate could be very simply and cheaply made with the following materials: Two hooks, a bag, a strip of leather, a buckle, and a couple of copper rivets. Secure two hooks with an eye about four inches long, and a small hook on the end into which to hook the chains. Double up a bag, and sew on the hooks and rivet on a strip of leather about two inches wide. Make it long enough to go over the shoulders or neck with a buckle on one side, and the breastplate is complete. When using a breastplate it is advisable to also use a back band, or otherwise the horse will most likely get a sore neck. The same should also apply to the broken-in horse. Do not let the skin on the shoulders become chafed before attending to it. The horses' shoulders should be examined every morning, and if any showed the least sign of being chafed or tender the collar should be put aside and the breastplate used, as it very seldom happens that a collar will so chafe the shoulder that the breastplate can not be used. Some horses are very tender in the skin, and it is almost impossible to work them in a collar. That class of horse generally works well in a breastplate. Boils on horses' shoulders are in most cases caused by injudicious feeding.—S.A.



# Gas Engine Governors

"Hit and Miss" Type—Throttle Governors—Comparison of Types—By Jno. F. Wright

**P**RACTICALLY all stationary, portable and tractor engines are provided with some form of governing mechanism. While there are few engines used in tractor construction which do not employ any means of speed regulation other than the hand-set adjustment similar to that used on automobiles, they are very limited in number however, and are confined to the smaller sized tractors.

It is the function of the governor in any engine to automatically main-

A common form of this type of governor is shown at Fig. 41. When the engine speed tends to increase beyond a certain fixed limit the collar C is drawn outward by two fly-balls (not shown) which engage with the collar by means of a groove cut in the opposite sides of its circumference. A bevelled extension on the inner edge of the collar bears against roller D, causing the detent arm E to move downward and engage in a notch at F, when the cam forces the rocker arm backward, the exhaust valve, actuated by the side bar H, is thus held open as long as the detent arm remains in engagement with notch F; when the speed is reduced below normal the collar moves inward allowing the detent arm to raise permitting the rocker arm free action, closing the exhaust valve, allowing power to be produced on the next working stroke.

Another form of this type of governor is outlined at Fig. 42. It will be noted that a single weight attached to the fly-wheel, instead of two fly-balls is used, acting directly on the detent arm.

## Throttle Governor

Unlike the "hit and miss" type the throttle-governed engine takes an explosion every working stroke of the piston, the speed being held constant by varying the amount of combustible

mixture admitted to the cylinder. When the speed falls below normal the quantity of mixture is increased, if the speed tends to increase beyond normal the amount of mixture is decreased.

The size of the charge admitted to the cylinder is controlled by controlling the size of the opening through which it must pass. This is accomplished in the majority of engines by placing a butterfly valve at some intermediate point between the spray nozzle of the carburetor or mixer and the intake valve. In some engines the butterfly

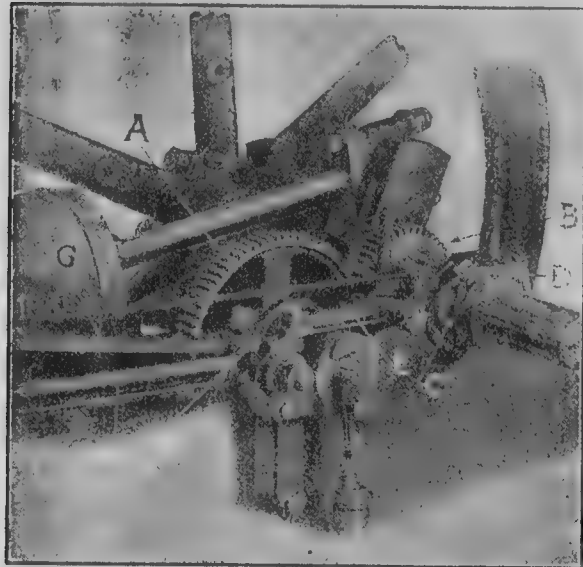


Fig. 41.—A Common Form of "Hit and Miss" Governing Mechanism.

tain a constant speed regardless of the variation in the load under which the engine may be operating. The means by which this is accomplished vary to a great extent in construction and application in the different engines in general use. The different forms of governing mechanism, however, may be divided into two distinct types known as the "hit and miss" and throttling types.

## "Hit and Miss" Type

The "hit and miss" type maintains a constant speed by varying the number of explosions which take place in the engine. When the engine is operating below normal speed, a charge is taken into the cylinder and exploded on each working stroke of the piston, until the engine speed reaches a predetermined value, when one or more explosions are missed until the speed is reduced slightly below normal, when the explosions are again permitted to take place.

There are three different methods by which the explosions may be cut out when the engine has reached the desired speed limit, by closing the fuel valve so that only air is taken into the cylinder in place of a combustible mixture when the speed limit is attained, by disconnecting the ignition circuit so that the charge taken into the cylinder is not ignited until the speed is reduced, and by holding the exhaust valve open so that air is drawn in through the exhaust valve opening instead of through the inlet valve thus preventing a fresh charge from being taken into the cylinder.

The first two methods are not employed to any great extent, the latter method is used almost exclusively in connection with farm engines of the "hit and miss" type of governing.

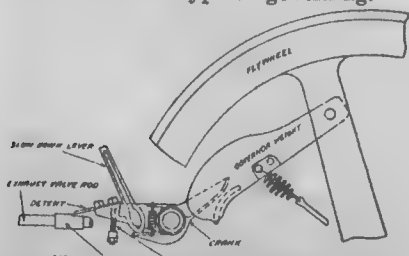


Fig. 42.—"Hit and Miss" Governor Operated by Weights in Flywheel.  
From Gas Engine Troubles.

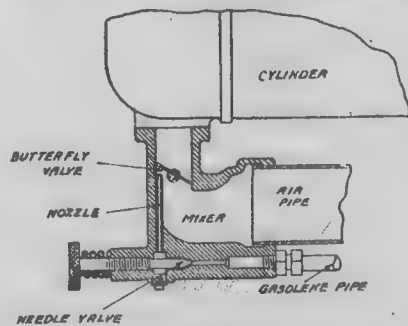


Fig. 43.—A Throttled-governed Engine.

valve is located in the intake manifold, while in others it is an integral part of the carburetor. In either case it serves the same purpose. Fig. 43 represents a throttle type of governor in which the butterfly valve is mounted in the intake manifold. It is pivoted at a central point in the diameter of the manifold and so connected that its position is directly controlled by the governor. When the speed of the engine varies, the action of the governor changes the position of the valve, so that more or less mixture is permitted to enter the cylinder, consequently more or less power is produced as required at different loads to maintain a constant speed.

A throttle governor used in a four-cylinder type of tractor motor is shown at Fig. 44. The butterfly valve H, controls the quantity of mixture admitted to each of the four cylinders.

The movement of the valve is controlled by two weights located behind the gear O, through the parts A, D and R, connected to the pivot stem S, by the arm J. Different speeds can be obtained by adjusting the screw L.

A throttle type of governor having a



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These engines have exceptionally strong, wide-faced gearing, over-size shafting, cannon bearings, wide heavy-duty road wheels, semi-enclosed gearing. If you are interested in steam power for plowing or threshing, the accomplishing of an immense amount of heavy work at low cost in a short time, fill out the coupon below.

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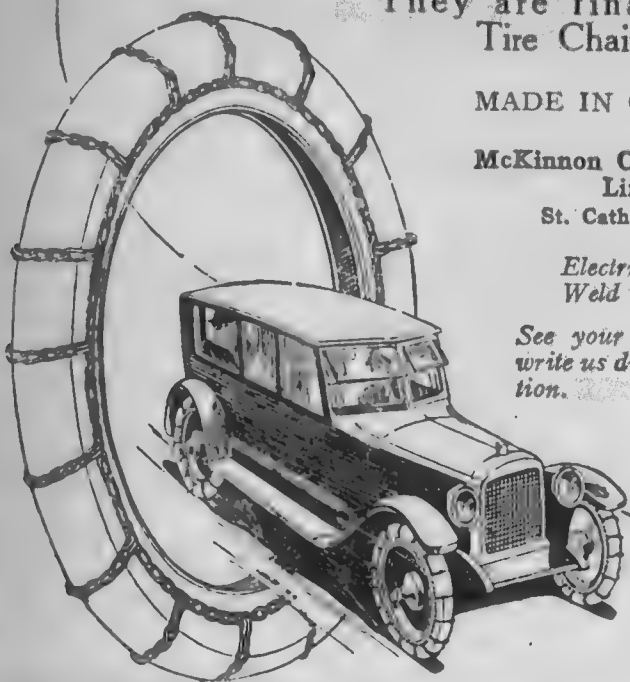
NO other chains give the same sure grip; none are so quickly attached. Case-hardened and electric welded to insure wear and strength. Rim chains rust-proof. They are finality in Tire Chains.

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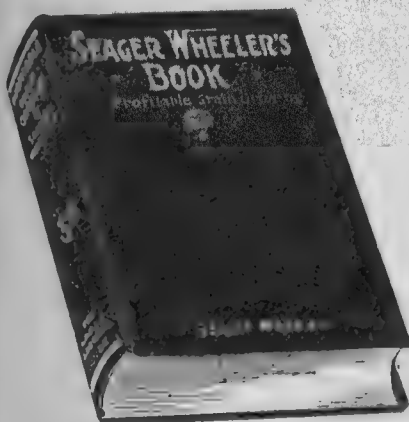
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Again thanking you and the two gentlemen for the pleasure and the further profit the two books have and will give me.

I am, Yours sincerely (Signed) TOM RICKARD.

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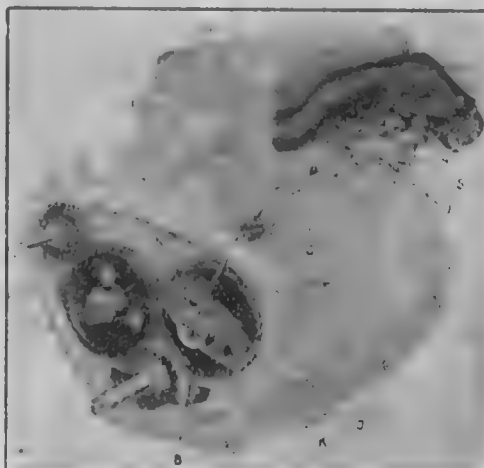
OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_

No 10

separate butterfly valve for each cylinder is outlined at Fig. 45. The valves are located in the different branches of the manifold leading to each cylinder, and have the advantage of individual adjustment.

### Governor Action

Nearly all governors of what ever



\*\*Fig. 44.—A Throttle Governor, in which the Mixture is Controlled to all the Cylinders by one Butter Flywheel.

type they may be depend on centrifugal force for their action. In the different forms several different shapes and sizes of weights and balls are used, in some cases there is but one weight, while in others two weights or balls are used, and some patterned after the steam-engine governor employ three balls. The weights or balls may be carried in the fly-wheel, on the secondary or time-gear shaft or on a shaft for that particular purpose. The more common forms generally consist of two fly-balls, which are pivoted in such a manner that when they are rotated rapidly the heavy ends are thrown outward from the centre of motion by the centrifugal force exerted.

The faster the weights are rotated the greater will be the tendency to assume an outward position, and the greater will be the pressure exerted by them on the detent arm or connecting arm according to what type of governor is used. It is evident that the centrifugal pull on the weights varies directly with the speed of rotation, and consequently with the speed of the engine. It is obvious that the governor depends on changes in the speed of the engine to set it in motion, otherwise there would be no governor action.

### Types Compared

There are fundamental differences between the "hit and miss" and throttling types of governors which give each certain advantages over the other.

The "hit and miss" type develops power very economically, particularly at light loads, since the compression is a constant factor, so that an equal de-

## The Grain Growers' Guide

gree of power is obtained from a given amount of fuel at light loads as well as maximum loads. However, it will not give the same uniform speed regulation found in the throttle type, as it permits the power to drive the engine being applied as an intermittent force acting only at intervals.

It also possesses a serious objection when burning kerosene or any low grade fuel. In order to obtain efficiency from these fuels it is necessary that the temperature of the cylinder be maintained at a high degree. During the periods when no power is required the cool air is drawn in through the exhaust valve opening at each revolution of the engine is detrimental to the proper vaporization of the fuel. The condition of the fuel is also affected from the same cause before entering the cylinder. During the idle strokes of the piston, when there is no exhaust heat passing around the intake-mainfold or through the carburetor, condensation of the mixture is liable to take place, resulting in globules of liquid fuel collecting in the intake manifold, causing an excessive amount of fuel to enter the cylinder when a charge is again required.

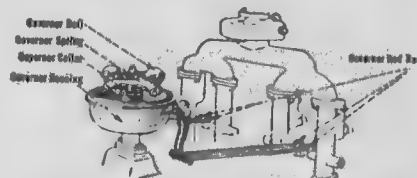
The throttle governor regulates the engine speed within a very narrow margin, as the power impulses occur in regular order, and are not so violent as in the "hit and miss" type. However, it will vary more from no load to full load.

When using the lower grades of fuel the throttling governor produces the most satisfactory results as the cylinder remains at nearly a uniform temperature.

Any governor is designed to operate best at a certain speed, the parts are so proportioned that the action of the entire mechanism is most sensitive at that speed. If an engine is made to operate at a wide variation, either above or below its intended speed, irregular speed control is almost certain to be encountered.

To maintain a regular speed a governor must work freely without binding at any point.

The governor is a much more important unit of the gas engine than is generally believed and is the source of much trouble frequently attributed to some other cause.



\*Fig. 45.—Governor with Valve for Each Cylinder.

\* From The Gas Engine.  
\*\* From Dyke's Encyclopedia.

## Quicker Grain Service

Wired Out-turns and Warehouse Receipts Asked For

THE Board of Grain Commissioners met in Winnipeg on Friday, February 14, to hear the application of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company for the sanction of the board to the registration of warehouse receipts in Winnipeg on the basis of wired out-turns from the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes. The grain trade was well represented at the hearing by members of the Grain Exchange, commission men, officials of the United Grain Growers Limited and several prominent members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

In the ordinary course of business, when grain is unloaded at the terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur, the warehouse receipts for it are not registered until a statement of its weight and grade is received in Winnipeg by mail. This means that the registered warehouse receipts are issued by the registry office in Winnipeg at least one day after the grain is unloaded. Edward G. Isaac, of the Co-operative Elevator Company, showed that there

would always be a delay of one day whether the receipts were registered at Fort William or in Winnipeg. If they were registered in Winnipeg they had to await the report of out-turns conveyed by mail, whereas if the receipts could be registered on wired out-turns, one day would always be gained. There would only be a risk of one day involved for the Registrar if he registered receipts on the basis of wired out-turns since he would have his sheets up from Fort William on the day following the wire by the regular mail. For this risk the Elevator Company was quite prepared to offer ample bonds. On certain special occasions, Mr. Isaac explained, a precedent to this effort had been already established. Mr. Robinson, speaking for the board of directors of the Co-operative Elevator Company, showed what a great advantage the earlier registered returns would be to the farmers. Each year, when the big grain movement starts, the rush of grain into the market tends to bear it down. On such a declining market,



by selling one day earlier at higher values, a big saving could be made. Again, at the end of the delivery month all of the grain of the last day could be delivered as cash grain, demanding any premium that might be going. At the close of navigation, when large shipments are going out and every day counts, the advantage of this quicker service would be great. Mr. Robinson's case was clear as he stated that no special privilege was asked for by the Elevator Company, who were willing to put up any reasonable bond.

#### Quicker Service Asked For

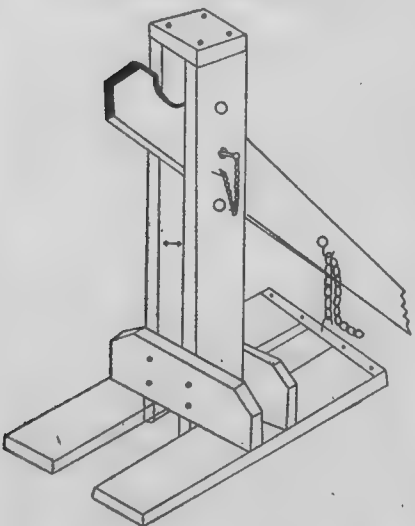
Questions put by Mr. Murray, of the United Grain Growers Limited, drew from Mr. Leslie Boyd, chairman of the board, an explanation as to the board's position in the matter. He went into the history of warehouse receipts to show how the Board of Grain Commissioners had been given complete control over the regulation of these receipts as advised in the report of the government accountants and Mr. Castle. The registration of these receipts made them government certificates, gave them validity and enhanced their value to banks, and being a continuing operation, the chairman did not see where the board had any legal authority to grant the application to deviate from the regular procedure.

Mr. Murray vigorously took up the case for the quicker service asked for. He said that there appeared to be a misunderstanding in the minds of the board as to the main purpose of warehouse receipts, which were issued in reality to put a check on terminal over-shipment. He could see nothing in the Grain Act to interfere with the board changing the system of registration within reason to facilitate business. Since it was only a matter of 24 hours difference, anyway, a sufficient bond could easily be provided to guarantee against any possible mistakes, accidental or deliberate.

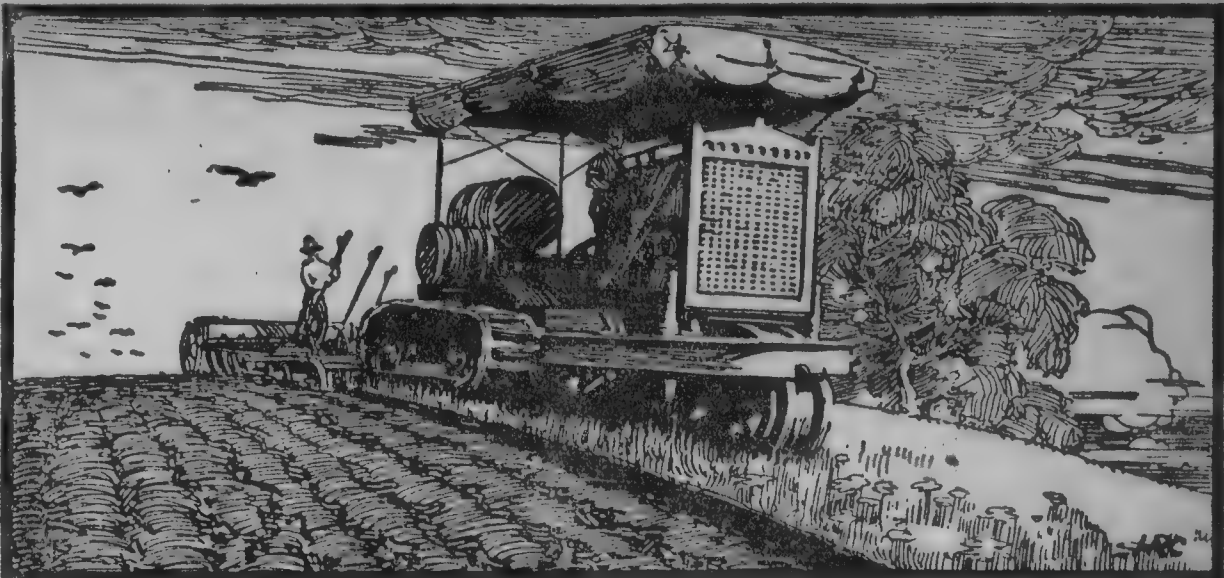
Mr. Rice-Jones stated that the Canadian Council of Agriculture was entirely in favor of this application. He thought that the farmers should be considered in the matter and that they had a right to receive any higher prices for their grain that obtained at the end of any month. He did not see how the security of the warehouse receipts could be affected, since wiring down of false out-turns would be a pure case of fraud. The practice of issuing receipts on wired out-turns had been fairly common for years, he said, and if it was illegal, considerable illegality has been going on for a long time.

The meeting was found, by questions put by the chairman, to be unanimously in favor of the proposal of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

#### Home-made Wagon Jack



This handy wagon and buggy jack is made almost entirely of wood. The uprights are nailed on the inside of the bottom pieces and are supported by pieces of scantling nailed from the bottom pieces. The lever is of strong inch stuff and swings on a three-eighth-inch bolt, five inches long, for which three holes are provided. A small chain, any link of which may be slipped over the hook in the lever holds the load up. The uprights, supports and foundation pieces may be of 2-inch x 4-inch, or 2-inch by 6-inch.



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Consumes with hardly a trace of carbon. Suitable for summer and winter lubrication.

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Make your own Stock Food at one quarter the cost by using Anton Mickelson's DONATONE.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

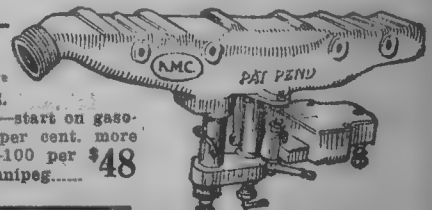
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# Is Your Thresherman A Grain Saver?

He Is If He Uses The Grain-Saving Stacker

This is the most notable advance made in modern threshing. A device in the hopper returns to the separator the grain that would otherwise go to the stack. Users write us that this improvement saves one to three per cent more grain. Figure what that means to you.

Get the facts from any of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines listed below. Among these are the builders of the leading tractors and farm implements. All of them are prepared to supply threshing machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Write to any of these for information.



View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also sugar running from beneath trap for return to the saved grain to separator.

## Grain Saving Stacker

### LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Canada</b>  | <b>United States</b>   |
| Robt. Bell Engineering & Thresher Co., Ltd., Essex, Ontario. | A. H. Farguhar Co., York, Pennsylvania.                            |
| Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario.           | Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.                           |
| Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario.                  | Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois.                      |
| John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Barrie, Ontario.           | Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.                                      |
| Hergott Bros., Ltd., Midway, Ontario.                        | Rock-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.                       |
| MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.                | Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota.             |
| Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio.             | Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan.            |
| Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois.                             | The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio.                            |
| A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio.                          | Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Ind.                   |
| Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.                 | Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (United States Agency), Moline, Illinois. |
| Batters Machine Company, Batavia, New York.                  | Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana.                         |
| Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York.                    | The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York.                       |
| Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri.                     |  |
| J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.               |  |
| Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York.             |  |
| Ellis-Kesteven Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.  |  |
| Emerson-Huntingham Co., Rockford, Illinois.                  |  |
| Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois.     |  |

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

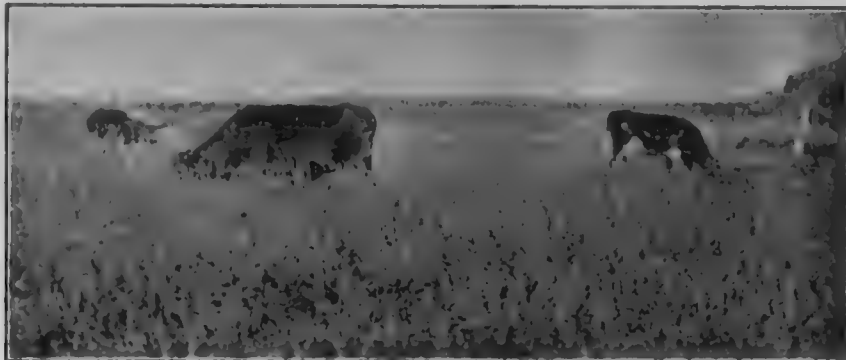
## Field Crops

Will stock eat sweet clover? To answer this question I am showing in the picture my cows busy eating yellow-blossom sweet clover, at a time when it was well grown and heavily in blossom, and the large stems under one-fourth inch in diameter.

I will say further that I find sweet clover straw, that is the product that

reason that later on it would be too coarse and brushy, and at a time when it is somewhat immature and thereby not equal to the yellow as a feed.

Summing up, sweet clover is a remarkable plant because it heads the list under dry conditions, and, properly handled, it heads the list as a feed. As a soil enricher also it is not surpassed —Herbert E. Irwin, Alta.



Cows Pasturing on Yellow Blossomed Sweet Clover on Mr. Irwin's Farm.

has gone through the threshing machine, to remove the seed, a most excellent feed. Also my horses have eaten up this winter 75 per cent. of the sweet clover stubble.

Last season was a very dry one and my records show two-and-a-half inches of rainfall, and yet my sweet clover yielded six bushels of seed per acre, which is most remarkable considering the rainfall.

The following are some figures relative to the composition of sweet clover from analysis of samples collected in 1914 at the Ontario Agricultural College. Included for comparison is the composition of some other common pasture and hay crops:—

### Treating for Smut

Smut can be prevented by killing the spores clinging to the seed. The safest, surest and best way to do this is to treat the seed with the formaldehyde solution which will kill the spores but will not injure germination.

The grain should be thoroughly fanned to remove all the smutted kernels or spore balls as the solution can not penetrate to kill the spores inside. Mix well one pint of formaline in 40 gallons of water, putting the solution in barrels or casks. Put the seed in coarse bags so that the solution will readily pass through, and dip into the casks, allowing to soak for about five minutes till every grain is wet. Re-

### COMPOSITION OF SWEET CLOVER AND OF SOME OTHER PLANTS FOR COMPARISON

Kind of Crops.	Stage Growth When Cut.	Soluble Carbr.				
		Ash %	Protein %	Fat %	Hydrates %	Fibre %
Sweet Clover	First sign of Bloom	8.92	15.80	3.02	43.31	28.44
Sweet Clover	One-third in Bloom	6.48	14.65	2.75	41.52	34.60
Sweet Clover	In Full Bloom	6.55	12.30	2.52	43.53	35.10
Alfalfa	Buds Formed	3.59	19.11	4.23	39.80	28.17
Alfalfa	One-third in Bloom	7.24	15.52	3.51	41.67	32.00
Alfalfa	A little past Full	7.01	13.89	2.61	38.89	37.67
Red Clover	In Bloom	8.33	15.65	5.60	42.69	27.61
Alsike		9.19	14.30	3.21	45.05	28.25
Timothy	In Full Bloom	5.29	7.00	3.53	49.32	34.80

NOTE.—Figured on the dry basis.

I wish to point out that all hay plants have at different times of their growth, different feed values, and it seems to be at the time when plants are coming nicely into the blossom stage that they have the greatest feeding value. Beyond this stage the plants become more fibrous or woody, and younger they are sappy and immature.

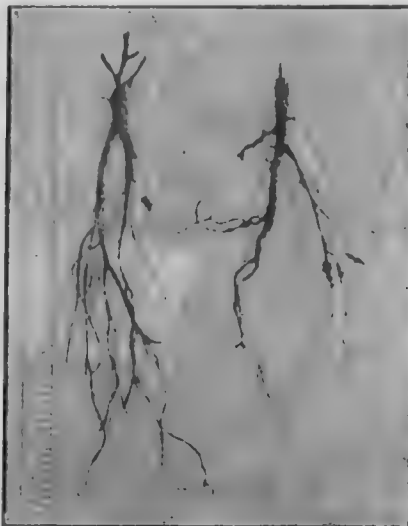
Farmers should consider the above point before they plant sweet clover for hay as it applies to yellow and white blossom varieties. The yellow blossom variety, having fine stems, some strains finer than others, should be cut for hay when it comes nicely into the blossom stage and at a time when feed value is the greatest.

On the other hand the white blossom kind should be cut two weeks earlier than the blossoming period, for the

move the bags and allow to drain on slats into the casks as the solution may be used several times. Pile the grain on a clean floor and cover with sacks or canvas for two or three hours. Dry the grain by spreading on a clean floor and stirring occasionally. Sow the grain as soon as it will run freely, or if necessary to store, dry thoroughly as damp seed will mould or sprout.

The sprinkling method may be used if preferred. Pile the grain on a clean floor or grain wagon and sprinkle with the solution using a sprinkling can. Shovelling the seed from one pile to another so that each kernel will be thoroughly wet. About a gallon of the solution will be required for each bushel of grain. Cover the grain as in the dipping method, and dry.

If all the spore balls have not been



Tubercles Forming on Sweet Clover Roots During First Season.



Showing How Weeds Interfere With the Growth of Sweet Clover.

## All the Year 'Round Tractor

Here is a tractor that can be kept working all the year 'round. Plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, hauling, harvesting, filling the silo, running the feed grinder, the grain separator or any other job at the belt or the draw bar you have on your farm.

### Pays for Itself

It will earn its cost in a year on any farm that can use a tractor and is so durable and strong that you may never have to fear the bother and loss of breakdowns.

The Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co. has a reputation and experience for building reliable farm machinery since 1831. This tractor is our crowning achievement.

## The Port Huron

is a three-plow tractor with a rating of 12-25. Powerful 4-cylinder, valve-in-head, kerosene burning motor. Quality built into every inch of it and marketed at a price that is a revelation in Tractor value. Send for complete descriptive folders.

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removed by fanning, the grain may be poured into a solution of formaldehyde and stirred until all the spore balls float, when they may be skimmed off. The solution can be poured off and used again. The grain should then be covered for two or three hours as in the other methods.

Care should be taken that the treated seed is not re-infected with smut spores. Sacks, bins, or receptacles used to hold the treated seed should be disinfected with the formaldehyde solution. The wet grain must not be allowed to freeze.

Another smut, the loose smut, is also common on wheat. It reduces the heads to a black dusty mass of spores. The formaldehyde treatment will not prevent this smut. Seed should be obtained from fields where no smut is present—Experimental Farms Note.

### Timeliness in Farming

Frequently questions similar to the following are asked: "How late can breaking be done?" "How late is it safe to sow wheat?" Evidences are not wanting that in too many instances the importance of timeliness is underestimated. In some sections of the West, breaking was still in progress last September, even though the season was unusually dry and the work was being done at a great expense of power, and under conditions which rendered it im-

possible to do good work, as the soil turned over in lumps. Unless the season is unusually favorable as to early rains this land will not produce a paying return if, in fact, any crop, in 1919, and will be more difficult to bring into condition for a crop in 1920, than if the breaking had been deferred until the middle of May of this coming season. If a man is anxious to dispose of his funds he could do so with less loss of energy by taking the lid off the stove and putting his crisp ten-dollar bills into the fire than to undertake to lose his money by breaking the land under these conditions in the month of September.

Another instance where lack of timeliness resulted in loss may be cited as in the case of the farmer in Central Alberta who, in 1917, sowed "Red Fife" wheat after the middle of May. This wheat gave splendid promise, but owing to the late date when seeded, and to the fact that a variety was selected which was not suitable to the section in which it was being grown, the crop was frosted. The grower blamed the climate.

In considering the question of timeliness, let every farmer endeavor to co-operate with nature in order to secure for himself the beneficial results of such co-operation, and to avoid the disappointment and loss resulting from his failure to minutely adjust his program to nature's great plan.

## Substitutes for Corn Ensilage

Results of Experiments at the Manitoba Agricultural College—Several Satisfactory Substitutes—By J. H. Ellis, Experimentalist

THE following are the results of an experiment conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College, in substituting other crops for corn in the production of ensilage. This experiment has only been under way for one year. The object in view was to ascertain what forage crops could be grown in Manitoba for the production of ensilage, and then to extend the experiment to determine the state of maturity at which crops could be ensiled.

Seven experimental silos were filled in the fall of 1918, as follows: 1, corn; 2, Sudan grass; 3, millet; 4, alfalfa; 5, mixed cereals and peas (half-and-half); 6, rape; 7, buckwheat.

These crops, with the exception of alfalfa, were sown on May 13, and cut and ensiled when it was judged that each crop was at its best for this purpose. The silos were opened on February 3, 1919, and samples taken for analysis. The airdried weight of these samples have been submitted by the chemistry department, and as they indicate the succulence of the ensilage, they are included in the following table, which shows the date that these crops were cut, and the green-weight per acre as delivered to the silo:—

Name	Date Cut.
Corn	Sept. 11
Sudan Grass	Sept. 11
Millet	Sept. 12
Alfalfa	Aug. 8
Cereals and Peas, 50/50	Aug. 2
Rape	Aug. 2
Buckwheat	Aug. 2

When the silos were opened on February 3, the ensilage was found to be in an excellent state of preservation. To test the palatability of these various kinds of ensilage, they were fed to dairy cows. The Sudan grass was eaten greedily and seemed to "tickle the palate." The cows would eat this in preference to any other food to

which they had access, and like the fat boy in Pickwick Papers, were always ready for more.

The alfalfa ensilage was also greedily eaten. The corn, cereal and peas, millet and rape were eaten with about equal relish. The buckwheat, on the other hand, was refused, and was not eaten until other food was withheld. We have not, as yet, tested out the actual feeding value of these foods, so as to make a comparative report, but we hope to submit this at a later date. We submit the following opinions, however, on their apparent value:—

Oats and peas or Sudan grass seem to be, at present, the best substitutes for corn for ensilage where corn cannot be grown. These crops can be handled by ordinary farm machinery, and can be cut with a grain binder. The dry matter per acre compares very favorably with corn, and the resulting ensilage is of sufficient quality to make them worth growing. Millet makes good ensilage, but does not yield sufficiently heavily in a normal season to be profitable. Alfalfa may be ensiled if, owing to wet weather, it is difficult to cure for hay. Ensilage from this crop is rather dry. Buckwheat and rape both make very succulent ensilage, but

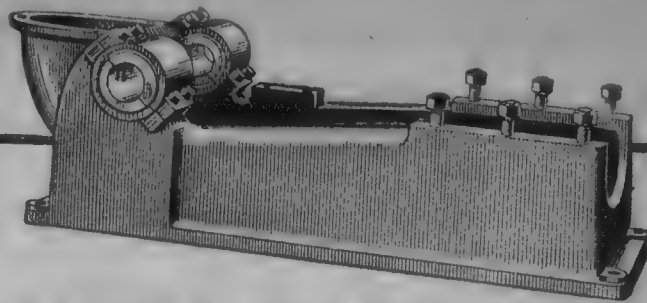
Date Ensiled.	Green Weight per Acre. Tons Lbs.	Air-dried Weight of Ensilage %
Sept. 13	18.1560	15.19
Sept. 13	5.1320	20.15
Sept. 13	15.5060	20.53
Aug. 9	5	46.89
(2nd cutting)		
Aug. 3	12.380	20.24
Aug. 3	30.280	14.06
Aug. 3	12.1720	18.25

they are difficult to harvest and have not, as yet, determined their value for feed.

We are planning to continue these experiments in the production of ensilage, and to extend the number of crops to include sunflower, sweet clover, etc., and expect to report on a more exhaustive test at a later date.



Modern Corn-cutting Machinery at Work in the Corn Belt.



## ALPHA GAS ENGINE has angle bearings

This is the bed of the Alpha Gas Engine, showing how the main bearings are angled.

You can leave the caps off and still run the Alpha—because the thrust of the piston is on the frame itself, not on the caps or the bolts. The bearings don't need to be over-tight, and as they are made of highest grade babbitt they will last for years.

Every other detail is worked out with the same care to make the Alpha reliable, easy to start and hard to get out of order.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## Your Nose on the Grindstone?

Does it keep you humping to make ends meet while gophers get a fine fat living from you?

Kill 'Em Quick!



## Burst the Granaries

Fill them to over-flowing with an extra yield. You can. Get the big increases that thousands of Canadian farmers enjoyed last year thru the use of

THE TIME-TESTED GUARANTEED

**Kill-Em-Quick** GOPHER POISON

Even in the districts where drouth cut down the crops, farmers who used Kill-Em-Quick harvested more grain than farmers who did not.

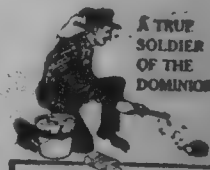
Kill-Em-Quick is much the best gopher poison you can buy. It is so strong that even the tiniest particle taken into the mouth will kill any gopher practically instantly. The government analysis shows Kill-Em-Quick to be the strongest gopher poison sold. It's the cheapest per gopher killed, easy to use and backed by a Money-Back guarantee.

You know the Manitoba Agricultural College would never recommend it as "the most effective gopher poison" unless their tests had so proven it to be.

40 acre size, 60c; 100 acre size, \$1.20. Get it from your dealer, or if he cannot supply you, from us postpaid.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. B Regina Canada



Every farmer who continually poisons Gophers Spring, Summer and Fall serves his country well for he increases crops.



## The Everbearing Strawberry

*Thrives under Western conditions and bears fresh delicious fruit from July to November*

If there is any one thing edible that is more tempting than a dish piled high with fresh delicious strawberries well sweetened, it is a great thick, juicy strawberry shortcake like mother used to serve in large squares with rich, yellow cream. And strawberry preserves, you remember quite well, I am sure. It almost makes one homesick to think of it.

A few years ago a new variety of strawberry was introduced into Canada. It was called the Everbearing and has been thoroughly tried out during the past ten years. The opinion of all those who have grown the Everbearing is that it seems to be especially adapted for reproduction under Western conditions and can be successfully grown in any one of the three prairie provinces.

The Everbearing Strawberry is exactly what its name implies. The plants will begin to flower early in June, and keep right on flowering and maturing fruit until the blossoms are destroyed by the winter frost. If the first blossoms are destroyed by late frosts in the spring, within a few days another crop of flowers appear and in a few weeks develop into the most tempting and delicious of strawberries.

On one plant of this variety can be found, from June until the late fall, the bud, the flower, the immature berry and red, ripe berries of large size and the most delicious flavor.

Think of it, a strawberry that bears fruit continuously, day after day, week after week, from July until frost comes. Such is the Everbearing Strawberry and this variety is especially adapted for reproduction in Western Canada.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, one of Manitoba's most successful fruit growers, says of the Everbearing Strawberry: "We have been growing the Everbearing Strawberry for the past ten years with excellent results. I have no hesitation in saying that they are better adapted to our conditions in Western Canada than the old June bearing variety. The Everbearing has the following advantages: A good crop of fruit the first season the plants are set out; also should a June frost kill the blossom, in two weeks there will be plenty more to take the place of the damaged blossoms; the fruit of the Everbearing variety is of better quality and there is the advantage of having fresh strawberries up to the first of October."

Mr. W. J. Bougen, another successful fruit grower says of the Everbearing: "It is of superb quality, very prolific and when it freezes up is full of fruits and flowers in all stages of development. It is the safest bet today for Horticulture in Manitoba and you cannot recommend it too highly."

No matter if you have previously failed in your attempt to raise strawberries, you can have fresh, delicious berries for your table every day this summer if you will secure hardy plants of the Everbearing variety. And remember, you don't really know how good strawberries can be until you have tasted a heaping full dish of Everbearing Strawberries gathered fresh from your own garden while the dew is still on the vines. You will know this this summer if you secure a few Everbearing plants now. This variety is being offered by some of the Western Nurseries at from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per 100 plants. We have been successful in securing a limited number of the Everbearing plants from The Prairie Nurseries Limited. These plants have been produced in their nurseries at Estevan, Sask., which insures their being acclimated and best for reproduction in the West. We believe you will have no difficulty in producing an abundance of the very choicest of strawberries if you will secure some of these plants.

We believe we have discovered an exceptionally good thing and as has always been our policy we desire to give our readers the benefit. You will be rewarded a hundred times over for the little effort you will have to make to secure these plants in the many, many treats of juicy red berries these plants will produce for your table all through the summer.

Do not put off sending in your order. Be sure of securing some of these plants by writing us TODAY.

Send us \$1.50 for one new one-year subscription, or \$3.00 for one renewal subscription for three years, and we will send you postpaid 20 of these hardy Everbearing plants that will produce the most delicious fruit all summer long.

For every new one-year subscription at \$1.50, 20 plants; every three-year renewal at \$3.00, 20 plants; for every new three-year subscription at \$3.00, 40 plants, and there is no limit to the number of plants you can secure at the above rates.

Get 80 or 100 of these and you will have an abundance of strawberries this summer. Send in subscriptions for three or four of your neighbors who are not now Guide readers, TODAY. Do not delay, do not put it off. Make sure of the number of plants you would like to have by writing down the names and addresses of the subscribers right NOW. Phone your neighbors that you are sending in their subscriptions to get strawberry plants, invite them to a strawberry dinner for next summer, and mail your order the first time you are in town.

Remember those heaping full dishes of strawberries? Those great thick juicy shortcakes? They will be yours if you do this NOW.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**



The Opening of the Great Peace Conference in Paris

## Political Action

*Electing Supporters of the New National Policy—By Roderick McKenzie*

THE political platform inaugurated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture can well become the basis on which to build a new national policy for Canada. It provides a medium by which the working man, the business man, the mechanic, the artisan, the small manufacturer and the farmer can meet on common ground and join forces to end the reign of an autocracy of wealth built up on secured privileges.

At the farmers' convention of Manitoba and Alberta, last month, there was laid down a basis on which all those interests can harmonize in electing a parliament that would give effect to the principles contained in the new national policy. H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as well as president of the United Farmers of Alberta, has laid down the methods by which this result can be achieved, that is, build the structure by commencing at the bottom, making the locals the unit on which to build. This is the basis that the farmers' movement has been built on from its very inception. The local unit of the Grain Growers' Association was the base on which the structure was built, and at the present moment the educational propaganda of the provincial associations, the business success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the United Grain Growers have their foundation firmly fixed on the local associations of the different organizations. Contrary to the usual practice of establishing large business concerns by some promoter setting himself on a pedestal and building up a business concern around him, the farmers' commercial interests built from the bottom on the basis of the local units. The business itself produced the leaders.

### True to Principles of Democracy

Many well-wishers of the political movement which is being inaugurated by the farmers' movement are at a loss to understand how they are going to succeed without a leader or leaders. It is true that that has been the practice in selecting representatives, someone being selected by the leaders of a party to contest a constituency for representation in parliament. That practice is responsible for the caricature on parliamentary and responsible government which we now have in Canada. We have no longer a parliament responsible to the people, but a parliament selected and elected by a government. New conditions require new methods. The plan suggested by Mr. Wood, if carried to effect will again restore to us the true principles of democratic government.

The essence of constitutional government lies in the fact that the crown divides the country into certain districts with well-defined boundaries. Each of those districts is required at certain periods to select from among themselves someone of their number to speak and vote on their behalf in parliament, not to represent a party but to represent and voice the opinions of the electors of that particular constituency in making and administering laws. Our constitution does not con-

template that in these electoral districts the choice should be made by a party to represent a party, but by the electors to represent the electors. It does not seem to be a very difficult undertaking for the electors to get together to perform the duty they owe themselves, and the nation, in electing their representative to the parliament of the people. Nor would the difficulty exist did each one assume the responsibility that he owes the Crown for the privilege he enjoys of having a voice in the government. Difficulties exist because of the people having got into the habit of simply allowing interested parties who desire to get control of the government to do for them, what loyal citizens, they should do themselves.

### Taking the Initiative

The purport of the movement inaugurated by the farmers is that whenever the time comes for them to make a choice of representation to parliament, the electors get together to make their selection. Someone must necessarily take the initiative in the calling of a meeting and in rural constituencies the locals of the farmers' organization are the best adapted to take that initiative, select their candidate and then get behind him and elect him. In the calling of such a convention although the initiative should be taken by the farmers' organization, great care should be taken to impress upon the people that it is not a farmers' movement only, but a peoples' movement, and they are adopting a method of electing their representative in which no outside or ulterior influence is exercised over them in making their choice.

If the people take this method of electing their representative to the councils of the nation we will no longer have a parliament composed of purely urban representatives, largely of the professional, commercial and financial class. Read the following significant extract from the Financial Post, of Toronto, of February 8. This is one of the most progressive and up-to-date commercial journals we have in Canada. In speaking of the antagonism of farmers to the tariff and the high price caused thereby, it says:—

This antagonism is not confined to the farmers alone; it is the opinion of the country generally. It is endangering the tariff generally in the interests of not more than five per cent. It is up to the government and the Manufacturers' Association to bring influence to bear on this five per cent. by moral suasion, and if they fail to respond, their protection should be eliminated in the interests of Canadian industry generally and the public, and not hold the government blameless. Cabinet ministers have winked at or frankly supported these supposedly powerful combinations.

Does this imply that five per cent. of the Manufacturers' Association control the government?

Little James had been talking to the minister, and imparted the important information that his father had just acquired a new set of false teeth.

"Indeed," said the minister indugently, "and what will he do with the old set?"

"Oh," responded little James dolefully, "I s'pose they'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."



## Alfalfa--The King of the Legumes

Continued from Page 9

from any other is to procure one's seed from the most reputable seed-houses or growers, and to insist that they furnish a certificate guaranteeing that the seed is of the genuine "Grimm" strain. The plants when they begin to bloom should be observed carefully and it will be found if the plant is pure, genuine "Grimm," that the blossoms will have a much wider range of color than normal. Some of the blooms will be almost pure white and others pure yellow of a variety of shades. There will also be a number of other distinctive colors but the purple of the ordinary alfalfa will still predominate.

### Type of Soil Required

Alfalfa normally does best on a deep, fertile, well-drained, sandy loam soil, but the necessity for this type of soil has been over emphasized in the past. The wide range of soils that alfalfa is now growing and doing well upon in Alberta is really surprising. These vary from the one extreme of a refractory clay to the other extreme of blow sand and gravel. In substantiation of this, it may be cited that the best alfalfa we could find for exhibition purposes during the past year was grown at Tilley, Alberta, on a very heavy clay soil. And this alfalfa was selected for exhibition purposes only after an inspection of a large number of fields on a wide range of soils throughout both Alberta and British Columbia.

That alfalfa does well on the other extreme of soils, namely the very sandy and gravelly soils, no one will question.

The one important factor that must be observed is to provide a well-drained soil. Alfalfa positively will not grow and thrive on a moist, wet or water-logged soil. It is not safe to plant alfalfa on any soil where the water-table rises closer than six feet below the surface. Alfalfa should never be planted in pot holes where surface drainage will not readily take place. It should always be planted on land with sufficient slope so that the excess water from rain-fall, winter snows or irrigation will run off the field and not pool up. Alfalfa is very easily drowned out by standing water on the surface.

### Alfalfa on Dry Land

Alfalfa is a drought-resisting plant as it has a deep tap-root, which is able to draw water and plant food from far down below the surface. On the other hand, alfalfa requires a large amount of moisture for maximum production. It was found by long, intricate series of experiments conducted by the writer and described in detail in U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 339, that for maximum production alfalfa requires twice as much water as the grains.

The alfalfa plant is, therefore, adapted to both dry land and irrigated farming, being a drought resister on the one hand, because of its deep rooting habit and a plant that responds well to water on the other hand. The dry land farmer will without a doubt produce more hay containing more feeding value from alfalfa than from any other hay, while the irrigation farmer with his ability to apply all the water (and no more) that the alfalfa plant can utilize, will always obtain maximum yields. The humid, or dry land farmer in regions with an average rain-fall should plant the alfalfa either broadcast or in drills in the same manner as the irrigation farmer, but in the drier districts it is advised that the dry land farmer plant the alfalfa in rows from 20 to 36 inches apart in order that he may cultivate it and thus conserve moisture. In years of greater rain-fall, he will be able to cut from one to one-and-a-half tons of hay per acre, while in the drier years he may be able to produce a very profitable seed crop of from one to five bushels per acre.

So far as inoculation, preparation of the seed-bed, cutting, curing, etc., is concerned, the dry land farmer will handle his alfalfa in rows in the same manner as irrigated alfalfa.

NOTE.—This is the first of two articles on Alfalfa, by Mr. Bark. The second, dealing with cultural methods, both under dry farming conditions and irrigation, will appear in an early issue.

## Massey-Harris



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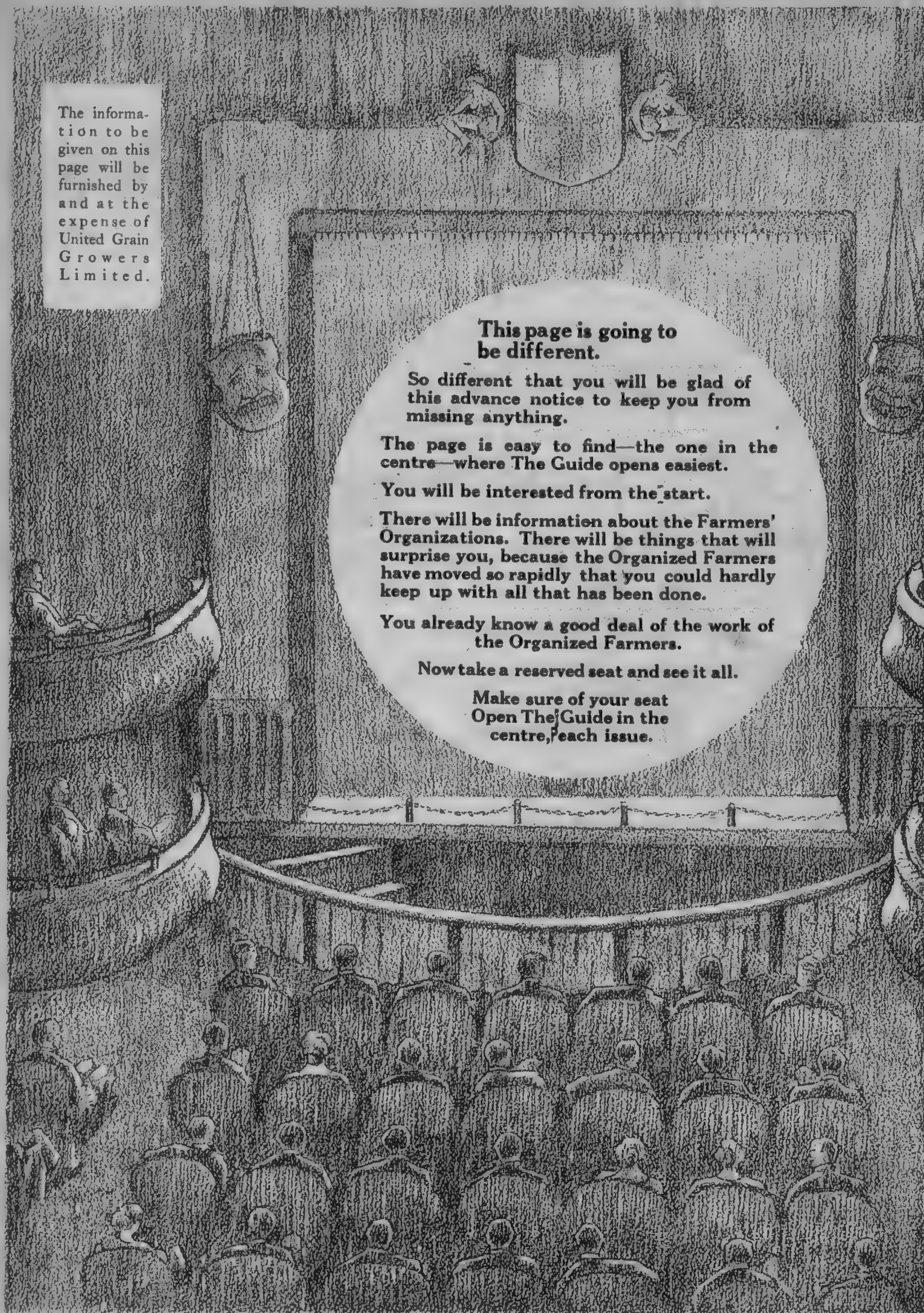
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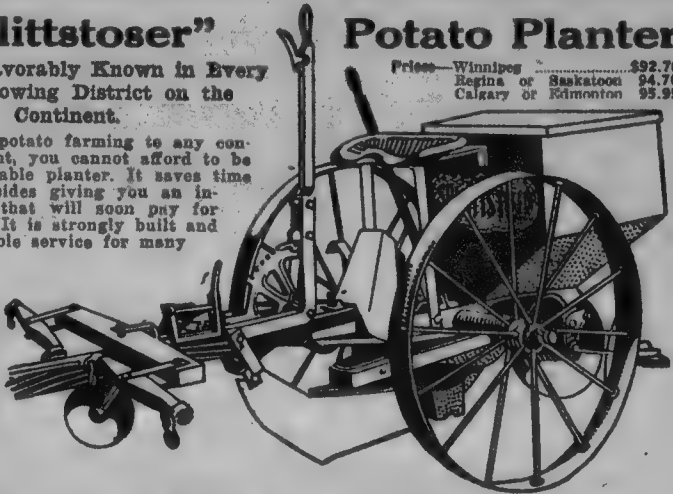
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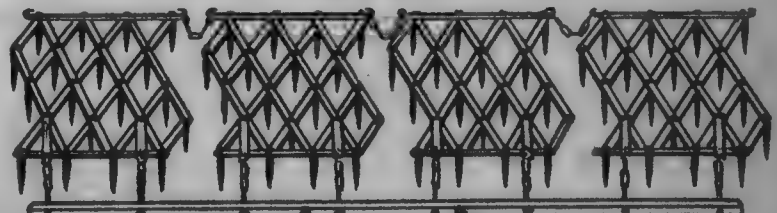
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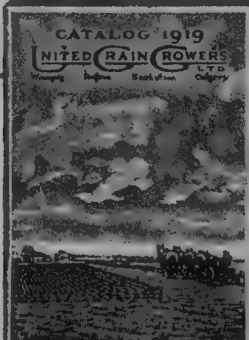
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## Business and Finance

## The Victory Loan

**T**HE final accounting of the subscriptions to the last Victory Loan gives a total of \$695,389,277, or \$6,000,000 in excess of the amount previously reported and nearly 300,000,000 in excess of the first Victory Loan, bringing the aggregate sum of war bonds taken by the Canadian people up to the huge figure of \$1,429,400,000. It is a wonderful achievement, greater in proportion to population than that of the United States Liberty Loan, issued about the same time. It represents a per capita subscription of \$178 over the whole population for all the war issues, and in the case of the last loan of \$88.91 per head. Applications came from no fewer than 1,104,000 persons.

When the proceeds of the loan have been spent, the net public debt of Canada will not fall far short of \$2,000,000,000, or about six times the pre-war figure. Of that debt, 70 per cent. will be owing the Canadian people and more than one-half will bear interest at the relatively high rate of five and a half per cent. The interest charge will be, approximately, \$90,000,000, of which amount \$75,000,000 will be distributed to our own people at least during the currency of the bonds, a fact of immense importance to the well-being of the country. It is announced that the Finance Minister will accept \$660,000,000 of the amount subscribed, or more than double the minimum loan sought when the issue was launched. In taking this course, Sir Thomas White has done the obviously proper thing, since the money will be required for demobilization and capital expenditure or public works, and he will thus avoid making another early appeal to the people when the exuberance of the war-spirit has somewhat subsided. At the moment the treasury is overflowing, and in such circumstance there is an ever-present tendency to spend without counting cost. It is a danger to be resolutely guarded against. When Canada had a much smaller population than now, when the public revenue was insignificant to its present proportions, the late Hon. Alex. MacKenzie wrote of having to lie day and night with his arms at hand at the door of the treasury to protect it from the looters; a good example to follow, for we are in the days of heavy taxation, of incessant demands on the government for expenditure, and of a wide-spread tendency to shoulder on the State the enterprises and risks that rightly belong to private adventure.—*Montreal Gazette.*

## Claims Against Germany

A dispatch from Ottawa says that Canada's claim against Germany, including war expenditure to date, now totals over \$740,000,000. War expenditure alone, from the beginning of the war to the end of last month, totalled \$1,122,000,000. This represents accounts which have passed through the books of the finance department. In addition, claims for actual enemy damages against Canadians—claims for damages by submarines and in other ways—now total about \$19,000,000. Since a month ago, claims have been coming in steadily to the extent of probably another \$2,500,000.

The figures are of public interest in view of Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the British House of Commons that British delegates at the peace conference intend to claim indemnity which will include the cost of the war.

## Manitoba's Budget

During the last fiscal year the expenditure of the Manitoba government totalled \$7,308,680.92 or \$262,525 less than estimated. The actual receipts, amounting to \$7,631,548.85, fell short of the estimated revenue by \$23,799, the estimate being \$7,655,347. The succession duties yielded \$102,500 less, the public amusements tax, \$90,000 less and the provincial levy \$125,000 less than had been estimated, while the automobile licenses increased \$36,000, and the telephone rentals \$118,000.

A review of the four years' financial administration of the government shows that in 1915 there was a surplus of \$229,931. That, added to the surplus of the last fiscal year of \$322,867, makes the total surpluses \$552,798. Deducting the deficits of 1916 and 1917, \$437,157, there is a net balance of \$115,641.

The total cash in hand at the end of the fiscal year for all purposes amounted to \$3,382,571, and the capital investments to \$4,241,621, making a total of \$7,624,292 for cash and capital, which he said assured some strength to their financial position. While the cash balances for the year decreased by \$480,000, the capital investments increased by almost \$2,000,000, showing a net gain for the year of \$1,357,340. The capital expenditure for the year, which ended November 30, was \$2,056,693.47. When from this is deducted \$831,569.03, it leaves a net expenditure of \$1,225,124.44.

When the government came into office the gross debt of the province was \$27,300,000. Since then there had been added \$6,560,000, of which \$4,000,000 has been borrowed for the new parliament buildings, and \$1,000,000 to pay the debts of the last administration. The average rate of interest on short date loans during the war period was 5.42 and on bonds 5.88.

## Census of Manufactures

Ottawa, February 18.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed its census of the manufactures of Canada for the year 1917, and the preliminary totals are now available. The returns cover 34,380 establishments, and show a remarkable development in this branch of Canadian industry when compared with the census of 1915, as summarized in the following table:—

	1917	1915
Capital invested.....	\$2,772,517,030	\$1,994,109,272
Employees on salaries.....	79,598	52,583
Salaries paid.....	95,983,506	60,808,238
*Employees on wages.....	619,478	482,200
Wages paid.....	477,245,456	229,456,210
Cost of materials.....	1,602,820,631	802,138,862
Value of products.....	3,015,506,899	1,407,187,140

\*Including piece workers.

The gross value of goods made in Canada in 1917 amounted to \$3,015,506,899, and the cost of material was \$1,602,820,631, leaving a net value added by the process of manufacture of \$1,412,686,238, or \$5,449,098 more than the gross value of production in 1915.

## Leading Industries

The 20 leading industries with the gross and net values of their production, are given below in order of precedence:—

	Gross value	Net value
Flour and grist mill products.....	\$224,191,785	\$40,604,799
Steel furnaces, and rolling mills.....	170,679,000	62,040,044
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	153,279,282	36,082,497
Log products.....	115,884,905	75,158,877
Munitions.....	112,868,839	70,240,283
Pulp and paper.....	96,340,324	61,627,462
Butter and cheese.....	89,731,339	19,719,662
Cars and car works.....	78,564,627	39,884,077
Bread, biscuits and confectionery.....	77,228,581	33,022,111
Sugar, refined.....	75,329,260	20,149,349
Smelting and machine shop products.....	69,262,678	33,591,258
Iron and steel products.....	66,945,483	43,822,882
Building and contracting.....	58,797,766	26,777,534
Automobiles.....	54,688,255	32,927,885
Slaughtering, not including meat packing.....	54,466,278	15,880,458
Boots and shoes.....	53,441,496	14,771,901
Electric light and power.....	49,170,082	22,389,619
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	44,536,848	44,536,848
Electric apparatus and supplies.....	41,117,128	14,482,651
	40,204,245	20,046,238

The totals of the 20 leading industries in gross and net value of production were \$1,720,700,960 and \$724,266,227, and they represent respectively 57 per cent. and 51 per cent. of the grand totals for the Dominion.

## Wool Growers' Good Start

Delegates from all over Canada were present at the first annual meeting of the Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., held in Toronto last month. The financial report for the year showed a balance to credit of profit and loss of \$57,297.33. Out of this amount, \$9,358.89 has been rebated to patrons, who, in most cases, are shareholders. A reserve of \$18,564 has been created to cover further rebates to local associations, and \$20,000 has been transferred to renewal of the reserve fund. In addition to this a dividend of six per cent. is



# A Modern Street Railway WITH A NEW and MODERN FRANCHISE

We Offer  
New Issue

**\$7,300,000**  
**Five Year 6½%**  
**Secured Gold Bonds**  
**OF THE**  
**Montreal Tramways**  
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(Controlling by Stock Ownership The Montreal Tramways Company)

**Dated 1st March, 1919. Due 1st March, 1924**

Principal and Interest payable in gold at the option of the bearer (or of the registered holder) at the Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, Banque D'Hochelaga, Montreal, the Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada in New York, U.S.A.

The first interest coupon will be for two months, and will mature on the 1st May, 1919. Thereafter, interest coupons will mature half yearly on 1st November and 1st May, but the last coupon will be for four months' interest, from the 1st November, 1923, to 1st March, 1924, when principal will become due and payable.

**Denominations: \$100, \$500 and \$1,000**

Bonds may be registered as to principal, free of charge, at the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

Bonds are subject to redemption in whole or in part, at 101 and interest upon 30 days' notice, on 1st November, 1921, or on any subsequent interest date.

TRUSTEE: The Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.  
LEGALITY: Messrs. Brown, Montgomery and McMichael and Messrs. Beique and Beique, Solicitors, Montreal, have passed upon the legality of this issue. Trust Deeds have been passed before Mte. R. Faribault, N.P., Montreal.

**Price: Par and Accrued Interest**

The security behind these bonds is more than ample. Outside of the actual pledge to the Trustee of \$7,000,000 fully-paid five per cent. debenture stock of the Montreal Tramways Company and \$2,500,000 five-year six per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montreal Tramways and Power Company, Limited, the income of these securities is practically guaranteed and assured from operations. The system of the Montreal Tramways Company is recognized as one of the most efficiently-managed and maintained tramway systems on the continent. The Company's franchise is new and modern, with a period of 34 years to run. The terms are embodied in a contract with the City of Montreal, entered into on January 28th, 1918, provisions of which practically guarantee the successful operation of the Company and assure the income of these securities. The terms of the contract are carried out by an independent commission.

The Bonds are absolutely safe, readily marketable, yield a high interest return, and are offered in popular denominations. Ready for delivery on 1st March, 1919. Complete details will be furnished to all enquirers.

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We buy and sell Bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to Bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

**It is Great Satisfaction To Be Right and Know It**  
**Success depends on Knowing—Not Guessing**

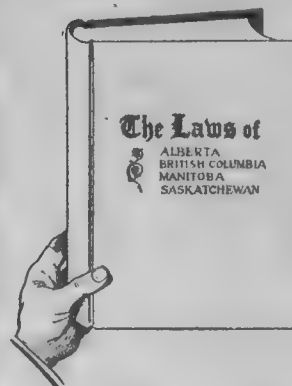
The forerunner of success is preparation. The ambitious, prudent man knows he is right when he has

## Western Canada Law

*The New 1919 Edition*

as a reference. It is intensely practical and invaluable to those wishing to know more about the laws that govern them. This book will solve your difficulties. It will save you money. It instructs in safe methods in all legal transactions. Be protected, don't take any more risks. One reference to the book will save you more than its cost.

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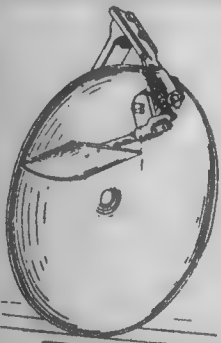
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Patented May 27, 1917.

This scraper fits any and all Disk Plows and is guaran-  
teed to clean in any kind of soil, under any and all con-  
ditions, without friction. The scraper blade is reversible,  
consequently always sharp.

What this means to farmers is: less horse power;  
better tilled land; stubble grass and weeds turned under;  
longer life of machinery; no lost time, and entire satis-  
faction.

This is the only spring scraper made in Canada and  
is sold on its merits.

In ordering, state the make of the plow and the year  
it was made, round or square shank, so that the scraper  
will be assembled with the proper shank ready to put on.  
Price, \$5.75 each. Agents Wanted.

**C. E. WILLSON**

Successor to Willson & Beehler,

Western Garage: 148 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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taken out of the total and this will be  
paid to shareholders.

#### \$10,000 to Alberta

It is estimated by officers of the com-  
pany that fully \$10,000 will be rebated  
to growers in Alberta, \$3,000 of this  
to go to the Calgary association.

The company handled during the sea-  
son 4,456,448 pounds of wool. Alberta  
contributed 2,010,437 pounds, or 46 per  
cent. of the total. The largest individ-  
ual shipment of the year was that made  
by E. C. Harvey, of Lethbridge, who  
also succeeded in securing the highest  
individual price.

#### Express Rate Increases

A sitting of the Board of Railway  
Commissioners is being held in Winni-  
peg this week, to consider arguments  
against the application of the express  
companies for an increase in rates. At  
this sitting the Winnipeg Board of  
Trade and the Canadian Council of  
Agriculture presented exhibits dealing  
with the effects such increases would  
have on the transportation charges on  
farm produce. It was pointed out that  
the present rates (Dominion Express  
C.R.C. 4404), are in effect in Ontario,  
west of Fort William and in Manitoba,  
Saskatchewan and Alberta. The pro-  
posed rates are to be effective in terri-  
tory B, which is west of Sudbury and  
Parent (including T. & N.O. Ry.), to  
and including Crowsnest, Canmore, Ed-  
son and Tollerton. An eight-gallon can  
of cream weighs 100 pounds. An empty  
eight-gallon can weighs 23 pounds. At  
present an empty can is returned for a  
flat rate of five cents per can. It is  
proposed by the Express Companies that  
the empty should be returned at actual  
weight at one-half the outward rate.

#### Comparison of Present and Proposed Rates on Express Cream Shipments

Miles	Present Rates			Proposed Rates			Increase	Per cent. of Increase
	Outward	Empty	Total	Outward	Empty	Total		
25	20	5	25	20	5	25	54	216
50	26	5	31	26	5	31	48	154
75	31	5	36	31	5	36	59	163
100	36	5	41	36	5	41	54	131
150	45	5	50	45	5	50	67	131
200	56	5	61	56	5	61	73	119
250	66	5	71	66	5	71	81	128
300	76	5	81	76	5	81	98	120
350	86	5	91	86	5	91	110	120
400	96	5	101	96	5	101	117	115
Average per centage increase 139 per cent.								

#### Comparison of Present Rates with Pro- posed Rates on Farm Produce

This includes Poultry and Vegetables, But-  
ter, Eggs, Bulbs, Celery, Cuttings, Fertiliz-  
ers, Plants, Roots, Seeds and Seed Grain,  
Shrubs, Stock Food, Tubers and Vegetables.

Miles	Present Rates		Proposed Rates		Per cent. of Increase
	Rates	Rates	Rates	Rates	
25	40	85	45	111	
50	50	85	55	70	
75	60	110	65	80	
100	80	135	85	68	
150	100	160	105	60	
200	120	185	125	54	
250	140	210	145	50	
300	150	235	155	57	
350	160	255	165	78	
400	180	310	185	79	

Increased express rates will mean  
a very great increase in the cost of  
fruit on the prairie, as most of the soft  
stone fruits are now shipped from this  
valley by express, and the shipping of  
this kind of fruit by freight is rapidly  
falling into disrepute, owing to the  
tremendous loss the slow freight method  
involves.

The following rates are for 100  
pounds:—

To	Present	Proposed
Calgary	\$2.00	\$2.70
Saskatoon	2.50	4.75
Brandon	2.55	5.55
Edmonton	2.10	3.60
Regina	2.50	4.75
Winnipeg	2.65	6.00

It is not an uncommon thing for this  
town alone to ship in the vicinity of  
two carloads of express in a single day,  
and is a commonplace that the local  
agent makes as high as \$40 a day in  
the shipping season. Not only so, but  
we all know that the express companies  
are making big money and this seems  
another of the methods to bleed the  
prairie farmer to the fullest extent.—  
Colin W. Lees, Summerland, B.C.

## THE ROYALBANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000

Capital Paid Up.....14,000,000

Reserve Funds.....15,500,000

Total Assets, over.....427,000,000

President: Sir Herbert S. Holt.

Vice-Pres. and Managing Director:

E. L. Pease.

General Manager: C. E. Neill.

Supervisor of Central Western

Branches:

Robert Campbell.

Thirty-four Branches in Alberta,  
forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-  
nine in Manitoba, one hundred-and-  
forty-four in Ontario, ninety-five in  
Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec  
and seventy-eight in the Maritime  
Provinces—a total of four hundred-  
and seventy-eight Branches through-  
out Canada, including six in New-  
foundland.

## For Sale

Fully equipped 720-acre Farm  
10 miles from City of Winnipeg,  
2 miles from loading platform.

Four hundred acres cultivated, all  
fenced, good water, first-class build-  
ings; equipment in part consists of:  
About 75 head Shorthorn grade  
cattle; about 20 horses; also hogs,  
hens, etc. Full line of farm imple-  
ments, including Case Gas Tractor  
and plows. This farm will be sold  
on easy terms, at a reasonable price,  
to a good practical farmer who can  
demonstrate his ability to handle a  
proposition of this kind.

An exceptionally good chance to get a  
good farm close to the West's best market.

Apply to owners:—

**Osler, Hammond & Nanton**  
WINNIPEG

## Equitable Trust Company

Raw Land and Improved Farms  
For Sale on Easy Terms

or on crop-payment plan if the purchaser  
has a complete outfit free of encumbrances.

FOR FULL INFORMATION ENQUIRE  
of the

**EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY**  
333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Phone Main 2090.

## Use Foresight

The time to prepare for a rainy  
day is when the weather is fine.

That is a truism. Yet many  
a person that would never for  
a moment dispute so obvious  
a piece of common-sense, for-  
gets that the time to prepare  
for a financial "rainy day" is  
NOW, and that the way to do  
so is by means of Life Insur-  
ance. To the great majority,  
Insurance offers the only way  
within their reach of taking  
care of the future—not only the  
future of dependent ones, but  
their own as well.

The Great-West Policies pro-  
vide such Insurance on exceed-  
ingly attractive terms. Premium  
rates are low and profit returns  
are remarkable. Personal rates  
and full explanations will be  
gladly given on request. State  
age.

## The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Dept. "I"

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG, MAN.

Buy War Savings Stamps

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### Banks and Farmers

Having given much thought and attention to the discussion now proceeding in your columns, as well as elsewhere, regarding banks in Canada, I am much gratified to find the farmers' organizations joining in what promises to be a pretty general movement for legislation that will eliminate the bank monopoly in Canada. A monopoly with a strangle hold upon all industry and commercial activity, and which places all the business of the country at the beck and call of 18 banking institutions, with power to create, expand or contract the circulating medium of the country at will.

Is it a wonder that we have an agreed rate of three per cent. for savings while the banks are left free to exact discount rates up to what the traffic will bear? Is it remarkable that we pay two exchanges on bank drafts and one on checks drawn on the same bank at a different branch? Having reduced the number of banks by 50 per cent. in a few years, we may expect this centralization to proceed until there are less banks than we have provinces, closely allied and with working agreements totally eliminating competition, if we have not even now reached this latter condition.

It is easy to see trouble, it is another thing to name the remedy. Banks are the pocket books of business. Money is the life blood of commerce and exchange. Banks are so intimately associated with the business of the country, and a bad banking system is so potent for mischief and so fruitful of disaster and general suffering, that it becomes the part of wisdom to act with caution and to avoid experimental projects and theoretical expedients.

We may in this country meet the bank monopoly and relieve the country from any danger of restricted or insufficient currency supply, without in any way interfering with the present bank system by any adverse or damaging legislation. This effect may be accomplished in the same way we expect to relieve the country of manufacturing monopolies and extortionate prices, by taking down the bars and permitting competition.

In my humble judgment the solution may be found in a National Banking Act, permitting unit or local banks with \$100,000 capital, or perhaps as low as \$50,000 capital, under Dominion charter, with one feature borrowed from the U.S. National Bank Act which feature is the all important one of a right to issue "bond secured national bank currency."

This idea of bond secured national bank currency is 55 years old and has proven itself sound. In all these years, and with millions of bank currency of this kind, no money has been lost to holders of these notes by failure to redeem them. The fundamental idea is contained in the provision that before a bank can start business, the promoters must buy and deposit with the treasury of the government, government bonds of a given per cent. of the capital subscribed. The bank is then authorized to issue bank currency to the par of the bonds, which is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt (payable in gold) and duties on imports. The government prints the currency and furnishes it to the banks. The government holds the pledged bonds, payable in gold, and guarantees the redemption of the notes, hence the impossibility of there being a loss through failure to redeem. Thorough, rigid bank examination is provided by government bank examiners appointed by the government, and in no way connected with the banks. This "external examination" is the best possible protection to the depositor.

Every bank is a local institution, whose officers are local men and clothed with full authority to transact the banks' business limited only by legal restrictions. They know their customers, their credit and business ability, their reputation for sobriety, industry and integrity. All these things are proper elements of credit, as much so as property bank statements. Very often a good man without financial ability to make a property statement, satisfactory to a stranger in a distant head office, referred to by the branch bank

*The Wheat Tractor (operated by one man) pulls three plows with ease—in every kind of weather, through all kinds of soil.*

*You can haul your crops to market by changing in a few minutes to these rubber-tired road wheels. This is an exclusive "Wheat" feature.*

## A practical tractor for practical farmers

The Wheat Tractor has earned its title "World's Standard"—just as truly as wheat has earned the right to be called the world's standard of food-stuffs. That is the reason why you should not invest your money in a tractor until you have seen and investigated the Wheat Tractor. The tractor every farmer will eventually want to own, is the one that:

1. Does all his field work perfectly, yet with the greatest possible saving of man-power (the "Wheat" is a one-man tractor.)
2. Furnishes ample power, easily applied, for every stationary power need on the farm.
3. Handles his road work—including the hauling of his crops to market.
4. Stands up under the continuous hard usage that any tractor receives.

Because the Wheat Tractor is the *only* tractor that meets all these requirements you will want to know more about it for your own protection before you decide on your tractor. Write today for our new book, and the name of the nearest Wheat Tractor dealer.

Send for this free booklet before you buy your tractor.

Published by a farmer—for farmers, it contains a wealth of information about the things you should demand in the tractor you buy; includes complete description, price, and illustrations of the Wheat Tractor. For your own protection write for this today.

Hession Tiller & Tractor Corporation  
Buffalo, N. Y.

# WHEAT TRACTOR

HESSION TILLER & TRACTOR CORPORATION, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Strictly New-Laid Eggs Wanted in Any Quantity

Also Good DAIRY BUTTER  
**SHIP TO US!**

Our Guarantee:

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

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1 Pure as the Bee made it

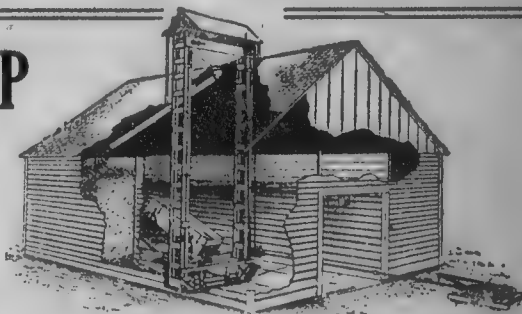
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SOLD on an unconditional, absolute guarantee.  
MADE from good, reliable material.  
WILL not choke on top or head.

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RUNS easily. Two horses or light engine.  
ALL parts solid and simple. Easy to install.

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# Pickle Your Grain by Immersion

Up-to-date Farmers know that their seed grain must be pickled, to safeguard their crops against Smut.

The question of whether to pickle by "sprinkling" or "immersion" is answered by the Government tables given below. They offer

the best argument we know of, in proof of the better results secured by the "immersion" method.

The proper way to give your seed complete immersion-pickling is by using the

## "E. Z." GRAIN PICKLER

Price \$15.00 f.o.b. any Western Depot

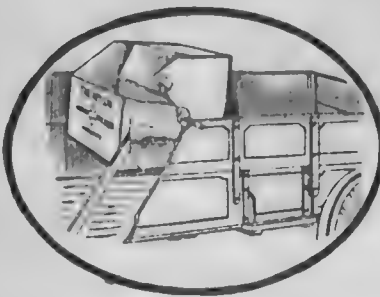


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

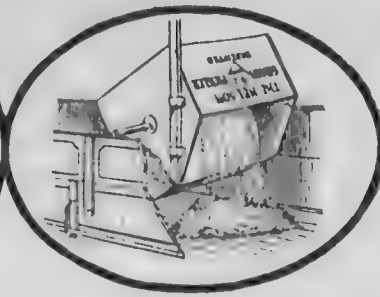


Fig. 3

The "E. Z." Grain Pickler may be used on a wagon box, as shown in the illustration, or on a stand in your granary.

Simply put solution into the "E. Z." Pickler as shown in Fig. 1, shovel grain into the pickler always making sure that there is sufficient

pickle to completely immerse your seed. Next give the Pickler a quarter turn, letting the grain drain a few seconds as shown in Fig. 2. Then dump the grain, as shown in Fig. 3. Repeat the above for each operation. By this method one man can easily pickle 100 bushels per hour.

### Results of Experiments to Kill the Stinking Smut of Wheat—Percentage of Smut

Materials	1st year test	2nd year test	3rd year test	4th year test	5th year test	Average 5 years	Average yield of grain per acre 5 yrs.
1—Untreated	8.6	9.3	6.0	0.0	0.8	4.3	38.0
2—Hot Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6
3—Bluestone—12 hrs.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2
4—Bluestone—sprinkled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1
5—Formalin—immersed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3
6—Formalin—sprinkled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3

Increased yield and quality on five acres will pay for an "E. Z." Pickler

The "E. Z." Grain Pickler is made in Western Canada by a Western Company. We positively guarantee this Pickler to give satisfaction, or money will be refunded. Order your "E. Z." Pickler early and make sure that your expensive grain is treated by the safest possible method for the 1919 crop.

### Results of Experiments to Kill the Loose Smuts of Oats—Percentage of Smut (Table compiled by Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.)

Materials	1st year test	2nd year test	3rd year test	4th year test	5th year test	Average 5 years	Average yield of grain per acre 5 yrs.
1—Untreated	5.5	3.9	11.6	4.3	3.4	5.7	60.3
2—Hot water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7
3—Bluestone, 5 mins.	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	58.0
4—Bluestone—12 hrs.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0
5—Bluestone—sprinkled	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	61.8
6—Potassium Sulphide	3.4	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	66.2
7—Formalin—immersed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3
8—Formalin—sprinkled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3

Note additional yield and quality where seed is immersed

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# CROWN LIFE

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	1917	1918
Bigger Payments to Policyholders	\$ 131,053.66	\$204,043.30
Bigger Policyholders' Reserves	1,952,271.00	2,225,868.00
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CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

70

## Victory Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Bond and Debenture Corporation  
OF CANADA LIMITED

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## Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see Kill-Em-Quick ad. on page 25 of this issue.

"manager" (who does not manage) as an expert, can go to a local bank, and through acquaintance with the head officers, capitalize his known business ability, his honesty and known integrity.

If we had such a system in vogue now, any first-class community could get together in one day, enough Victory Bonds to start a bank with \$100,000 capital. This bank would immediately convert this \$100,000 of bonds into currency, good as the country's gold bond, could make them, to loan out to the business and agricultural interests of that particular community. Any banker will tell you that \$100,000 in currency is capable of representing loans and deposits aggregating about a half million dollars, through the bank process of loans, deposits and re-loans, until the legal reserve limit is reached.

Think what this will mean to Canada in our work of reconstruction, to put about one-fifth of the billion dollars of Victory Bonds we now own into money to be loaned out to business in competition with the two-hundred-million "credit currency," now controlled by the "experts" operating the 18 chartered banks. Here will be competition in interest rates, discounts, rates of exchange, savings deposits, and a general loosening up of the aversion now observable among banks toward transactions with small borrowers or little business.

National banks would furnish a new market for our Victory Bonds and an increase in the price. Bank currency pays a government tax and is a source of revenue to the government. Where notes are destroyed or lost, the government is the gainer and not the bank that issued them, as the government has guaranteed redemption and always holds out enough to make redemption should the note ever turn up.

I realize that even to intimate that one feature of this bank scheme is borrowed from the United States is to invite opposition from some prejudiced people, but this is a case for accepting the Apostle's advice to "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." It should make no difference whether it is labor legislation from New Zealand, ballot legislation from Australia or bond-secured currency from the United States.

A system authorizing small banks with \$10,000 capital, under provincial charter, is impossible of attainment within any reasonable time because prohibited by the Canadian constitution. These banks would have no money to loan except what was deposited by people in the same community. Banks with \$10,000 capital and no Dominion government examination or guarantees would be looked upon with suspicion by men with money to deposit. Such banks offer no competition or relief from currency contraction, because they could not become banks of issue.

Our present credit currency system would remain entirely in the hands of the big trust, who refer to "credit money" as "elastic currency." We know what will happen to the public when it pulls hard on the end of an elastic, held at the other end by a close monopoly, liable to let go at the most taut and critical time.—Jesse Gouge Drumheller, Alta.

### Views on Price Fixing

If it is true that a majority of farmers favor a fixed price for wheat, the question arises, have they in the past advocated freedom of trade from purely selfish motives, and condemned protection only because there seemed to be no way of getting it for themselves. We have regarded ourselves as superior to the attractions of greed which has brought upon the manufacturers the charge of being exploiters, grafters and legalized robbers, and we have freely applied the terms. But until now the sincerity of the farmers has never been put to the test; if, indeed, the very slim prospect of securing a fixed price can be called a test. If they fall to such a faint shadow as this, they can hardly withstand the actual substance of a real temptation. I am supposing that there is a demand to have the price fixed above what the law of supply and demand would warrant, to insure the farmer protection against outside competition. If protection from the speculator is all that is wanted, the proposal of the United Grain Growers' Company that the price be fixed by



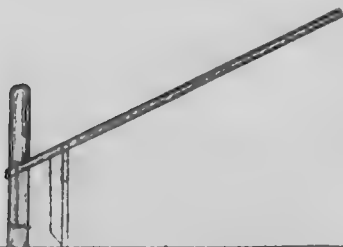
mutual agreement of the several governments after the crop prospects and the probable world requirements become known, would meet the requirement. Grain growers have been freely censured for their action on this question at their several conventions, but it is at least excusable for a number of very good reasons. If we had not been accused of profiteering it might have been as well to have let the subject alone, but the passing of the resolution should tend to remove any suspicion of a desire on our part to be classed with the privileged interests, and relieves us from the charge of inconsistency.

That the conduct of the delegates has not met with general approval is of small moment; it has not been the aim of one grain growers' association to reflect or follow public opinion, but to educate and guide it, and the fact that so many farmers appear ready to turn face about on the trade question shows their convictions on the subject are not very deep. But members of our association have been encouraged to study national questions and are not so easily influenced. They fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation, but they do not believe it wise to abandon the fair prospect of permanent relief in the near future for the small hope of a doubtful temporary advantage. To this end they are now taking steps to secure pledges to support our Platform from present members and candidates for the Dominion House, and a number have already been given. If they had been weak enough to ask for protection for themselves they could hardly have the face to present these pledges and demand that the privilege of manufacturers be abolished or reduced, and our whole political campaign would have been doomed to ignominious failure at the very outset.

The conduct of our leaders in this connection accords with the wisdom of the statesman who includes the future prospect within the range of his vision, rather than with the cunning of the politician who takes advantage of a prevailing opinion to further the purposes of his ambition. And it is quite possible that attempts will be made to divide the farmers on this very point; but we may be sure that those who do so will not try to find out how impractical it is to secure any permanent improvement in the farmers' position by such means until after the scheme has answered its purpose, and the farmers have again been made the dupes of their own cupidity. Grain Growers will at least escape the responsibility for such a calamity, for the results of their work should be judged by its effects on their own members, not on the conduct of those farmers who choose to share in the material benefits derived through organized effort without contributing towards the labor and expense involved.

But alas for them, they miss the finer and greater rewards in the satisfaction and self-respect gained in the performance of an important duty, and in the inspiration which comes with the association of kindred spirits, animated with the high purpose, and striving with faithful endeavor to have the principles of the Golden Rule applied to every activity of the political, industrial, and social life of the nation.—F. Howell, Boissevain, Man.

#### To Lift a Fence Post



Any one who has tried to lift a post out of the ground knows how affectionately the earth clings to it. The post may be as loose as to almost fall over and still require considerable exertion to raise it. The hardest way to extract it is by using the arms. One of the easiest ways is by using the device illustrated here. A pole, a short chain, or a rope, and an upright piece to pry over, and the trick is done.

## Desirable Stock Farm For Sale



View of Dwelling House and Barns (to right) at Kilallan Stock Farm, Ohaton, Alta.

convenient station half-mile distant, and is 60 miles from Edmonton, the capital of the province of Alberta. Town, Stores and School at Ohaton, two to three miles; and larger educational centre of Camrose 14 miles distant. Farm consists of 960 acres, in one block, good level land; 500 acres under cultivation, balance pastures, well fenced with 10 miles of fencing, 6½ being heavy woven wire and well sheltered and watered. Soil black loam with clay subsoil. Buildings: Frame house, 8 rooms, pantry, bath-room, etc., hot and cold water and hot air furnace. Long distance telephone. Barn-horse stable, 72x68, holding 31 head of horses, 7 loose boxes, loft, harness-room, feed-room, water tank, engine-room, modern granary with elevator, etc. Cow stable 40x38

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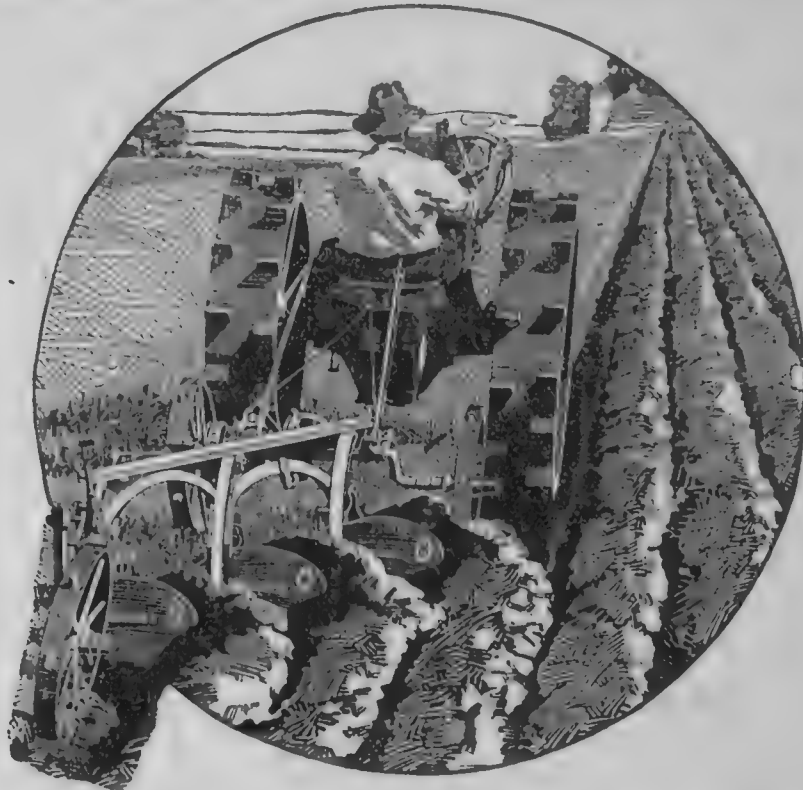
Owing to business reasons demanding my attention in Scotland, I have decided to offer for sale, by private treaty, the well-known

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operated for the past ten years as a pure-bred Clydesdale breeding establishment.

This farm is situated in the great mixed farming belt of Central Alberta, close to the main line of the C.P.R., with fitted with stanchions, 4 loose boxes, store room, etc., also implement shed, blacksmith shop, hen house, calf house, pump house, 6 granaries and two roomed bunk house for men. Two wells with windmills, and 4 large tanks, 3 in pastures, 1 in barn. This farm is eminently suited for the breeding and raising of pure-bred livestock. It is close to the best market centres of Western Canada, has the best of shipping facilities, and is considered a most desirable proposition for any one wishing to go in for high-class stock-raising. The present Clydesdale stud, also machinery and implements can be taken over, if so desired by purchaser, at mutual valuation. For full particulars and attractive terms apply to

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## STOCK (Miscellaneous)

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION** Evermore (13470), by Everlasting, in good condition weighing a ton. Purple Countercup (19297), four years old, sire and dam imported, show-yard winners, well broken in harness. Purple Uyomyo (19903), three years old, from imported stock, extra good quality. Reasonable prices, scarcity of feed. Registered Yorkshire bays, breeding and quality, \$35, for quick sale. A. M. Crandall, Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 9-2

**SELLING BY AUCTION—FIVE REGISTERED** Percheron mares in foal; filly, year old; stallion, three years old; stallion, year old. Stallions exhibited at winter fair. Six registered short-horn cows in calf; five heifers and bull calf. At Wm. Ledingham's auction sale, on Wednesday, March 28, 1919, nine miles north-east of Brandon. J. F. Fisher, Auctioneer, Brandon, Man. 9-2

**THE ALMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR** sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also well-broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scoot, Alameda, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,** from eight to 22 months old. Also Single Comb White Leghorn and Light Brahma cockerels; all from good stock. W. H. Harrison, Montmartre, Sask. 6-6

**EVERGREEN FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS,** rising two years. Yorkshire sows, bred for May litters. Write or phone. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 6-8

## SHEEP

**SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES** bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 52tf

**300 YOUNG SHEEP, LAMBS COME MAY** first, \$15 to \$20. Three Shropshire rams. Vermilion or Wainwright stations. Phone or write. Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta. 7-5

**SELLING—80 RANGE EWES BRED, ALSO 60** ewe lambs. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-6

## GOATS

**FOR SALE—TWO ANGORA BILLY GOATS,** year old, \$25 each. Thomas Paulson, Leslie, Sask. 10-2

## HORSES

**BUY KARET, 131095, A GRAND PERCHERON** Stallion, bred right, foaled 1916. Won four prizes (two individual, two in group) Iowa State Fair 1917 (State's greatest draft horse show except Chicago International) Dark grey; extra good underpinning; straight, free action; excellent disposition. Served few spurs 1918. Sure breeder. Must sell, \$600. His older brother heads my own stud. Don L. Berry, Indianapolis, Iowa. 9-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** stallion, "Brookdale Squire," 17495, by "Mill-dale" (Imp.), 13784, rising five years; good action; the best of bone and promise to make a big one. Also a carload of young mares and geldings, all broken. Apply Box 93, Carberry, Man. 8-3

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—PROUD CAVA-** lier, 16178, rising seven; sire, Proud Edward. Sure foal getter. Also McKelvie's Prince, 16729, rising five; good quality horse; weighing 1,900. Sure foal getter. W. F. McRae, Hayfield, Man. 9-2

**REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION, FOUR** years old, weight 1,900; will sell or exchange for Percheron stallion or good mares. This is a choice horse. Chas. H. Shirkey, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

**PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, NOBLE** Kitchener (21169), rising three years, weight about 1,500. First prize in class of four, 1918. \$500 cash, or trade for young cattle. A. W. Leckey, Creelman, Sask. 8-4

**IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN** stallions; great size and quality; sure foal getters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Age two to six. Write for rock-bottom prices. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 8-4

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO** horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

**WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION FOR** hire for season of 1919, under the Federal Assistance Scheme, by the Streamstown Horse Breeders' Club. Apply, giving full particulars to E. J. Thomson, Secretary, Kiteooty, Alta. 8-3

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIX** years old; sure foal getter; healthy as a trout; winner at Guelph, London, Stratford, Saskatoon; diploma and sweepstakes to his credit. Thomas Johnston, Ardath, Sask. 8-4

**SELLING—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ONE,** eight years old; two, three years old; one, two years old; two, one year old. First class stock and pure-bred. (J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 10-3

**J. W. FOSTER & SONS, BERRY CREEK** Ranch, Nateby P.O., Alta., breeders of Shire and Percheron stallions and mares. Stock all ages for sale. 10tf

**W. G. WEEKS OF IMPERIAL, SASK., INTENDS** to hold a breeder's sale of brood mares, half-bred Belgian geldings and fillies, some time in the latter part of March.

**WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION FOR** hire, season 1919, under Federal Assistance Scheme. Apply, J. K. Wake, Borden, Sask. 10-3

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED PERCHERON** stallion, Lot 4268 (99981) coming eight. Leveque, Lacordaire, Sask. 9-3

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## HORSES (continued)

**SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDE STALLION,** "Lord Sunday," No. 11722. Sire, "Hiawatha," dam, "Lady Monday," 20224, by "Baron's Pride," 9122. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-3

**PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—** Stallions sold on liberal terms; mares offered for cash only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2tf

**WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION FOR** hire under the Federal Scheme by the Antler Horse Breeders' Club. Apply giving age, weight and color. S. Dean, sec. Antler, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED GREY PERCHERON** stallion, or exchange for young work horses or cattle. Jas. Stewart, Starbuck, Man. 6-10

**SELLING—A BARON'S PRIDE STALLION.** Price reasonable. Apply, Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 7-5

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 28tf

**PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND** mares for sale. Louis Nachtegale, North Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

**BREEDERS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING,** 50 cents. Stallion service books, 25 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2tf

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS SALE OR HIRE.** Berkshire sows, bred, for sale. Jos. Jickling, Carman, Man. 8-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE** Stallion Voucher's Best, (Imp.), rising twelve years. D. McLennan, Greenway, Man. 8-3

**REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,** priced to sell. A class, rising six, sound and right. P. H. Abbey, Three Hills, Alberta. 9-2

**PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE. COULD** use a 10-20 and plows. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 9-3

**SUFFOLK STALLIONS, FROM BEST IM-** ported blood. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-13

## CATTLE

**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO** 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainsford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

**SELLING—13 GRADE ABERDEEN-ANGUS** 2-year-old heifers, sired by Ned of Glen Laun, No. 4934, bred to come in during June and July; 20 grade Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifers, sired by one of J. D. McGregor's best bulls. All are in first class condition. Apply, T. Ferrier, Brandon Industrial School. 9tf

**FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS,** sired by Bonnie Brae 62nd, full brother Canadian National grand champion three successive years. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-0

**SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS; COWS AND** heifers in calf to Mountain Bard, imported. Also a particularly fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels from imported stock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 7tf

**SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND BULLS. HEIF-** ers rising 1-2-3 years old. Railroad fare returned to purchasers. Prices right. J. T. Bateman & Sons, Wolseley, Sask. 6-3

**SELLING—HEREFORD BULL, BOBS, 16857,** at \$250. He is thick set and short legged, weighs 1,800, is dark red color and is well marked. H. W. Belfry, Melita, Man. 10-2

**STOCK FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABER-** deen-Angus calves, about 8 months old. Prices reasonable. Write D. M. Kean & Sons, Orillia, Ont. 7-4

**SEVEN INTENSELY BRED JERSEY BULLS,** bred for exhibition and production. Pedigrees and prices on application. W. J. Williamson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 7-5

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS MALES** (June calves), low set, sturdy fellows, \$150 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 8-9

**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK** for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 8-3

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-** ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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**SEGER OATS, ABOUT 3,000 BUSHELS;** O.A.C. 21 barley, 2,500 bushels. Particulars, Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 2-5

**SEAGER WHEELER'S FAMOUS STRAIN** of registered Marquis wheat grown from seed that won the Hudson Bay cup, Provincial Fair last February. 500 bushels for sale at \$3.50 per bushel; cotton sacks included. Cleaned, inspected and sealed. Apply Arthur Hibbert & Sons, Verona Registered Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 2-2

**"VICTORY" OATS, CLEAN, HIGH GER-** manization. Samples free. \$1.00 bushel. John Foster, Miniota, Man.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

## CATTLE (continued)

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES.** Want dairy heifers in exchange for horses. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED AYB-** shire bull, three years old. Wm. A. Sleight, McGee, Sask. 9-2

**GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE** from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49tf

**BROOKSIDE FARM SHORTHORNS, FOB** sale—Young bulls. Prices \$125 to \$200. D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 8-3

**REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—BULLS AND** heifers closely related to imported stock. W. Forster, Pipestone, Man. 8-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** rising three, quiet; good stock getter; cheap. H. N. McNaughton, Ardath, Sask. 9-4

**WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE** Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. SANDY LAKE** Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alberta. 8-3

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-** Angus bulls, one and two years old. T. S. Coyle, Glidden, Sask. 8-3

## SWINE

**BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC-** Jerseys, from our large prize herd. Have the cleanest and cleanest types of young sows this season that we have ever offered. Lots of imported blood of well-known lines of breeding. For full particulars write J. W. Bailey & Son, Importers and breeders, Wetsakwin, Alberta.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS FOR SALE** at 20c per cwt. To farrow in April and May. Papers furnished with each animal. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. C. W. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 8-3

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER** the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 8-4

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, LARGE** size, big bone, prolific strain, profit producers. Price \$80 each. Write to D. A. Brown, Rumsey, Alta. 8-3

**BERKSHIRES—LARGE STOCK, PRICED** right, English, American and Canadian strains. Send for breeding list. Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ontario. 10-10

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,** quality guaranteed. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 6-8

**SELLING—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE** boar, 10 months old, \$40. Joshua Wake, Borden, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—NINE-MONTHS 350-POUND RE-** gistered Duroc-Jersey boars. Also spring pigs. Rastall, Broadview, Sask. 8-3

**FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, FROM** pedigree stock, only \$45, weight about 300, two years old. A. Lewis, Vancocoy, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—TWO POLAND-CHINA SOWS,** farrow June 1st, age 20 months, papers furnished, \$75 each. J. A. Brown, Forres, Sask. 8-4

**BERKSHIRES, REGISTERED, FARROWED** 31st Jan.; sows, \$12, Boars, \$10. Chas. Gordon, Adanac, Sask. 10-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS BRED SOWS** for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-2

## DOGS

**SELLING—REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF-** hound, male, two years, very fast, good killer. \$90. Part Russian part stag, male, four years, very fast, good killer, \$35. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. This ad. will appear once.

**AT STUD—IMPERIAL RACING GREYHOUNDS,** also pups and six trained dogs left. These kennels hold Saskatchewan record for coyote catching. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—IRISH WOLF HOUND, TWO** years, female; greyhound, one year; both good killers and fast, \$25 each. Wesley Neil, Scott, Sask. 10-2

**FOR SALE—ONE GREYHOUND, FOUR YEARS,** trained, fast, \$15; one dog, one year, greyhound cross, part trained, \$14. Write J. McCunn, Tugaska, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—WOLF HOUNDS, THREE TRAINED,** one untrained, six pups, five months. B. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

**FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FROM** working stock. Males, \$10.00; females, \$8.00. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 9-2

**AT STUD—IRISH WOLFHOUND DOOLEY** 90124. J. B. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 8-3

## POULTRY

**FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED** catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices, delivered your station, on "Old Trusty" incubators and brooders, "Reliable" incubators, and blue-flame, wickless, oil-heated "Colony" heater. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta.

**LUSK'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorcas won 17 firsts at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon shows this year; fine trios; prize cockerels for sale; eggs for hatching. Win an automobile free. Every dollar spent takes one guess in contest. Lusk Poultry Yards, Saskatoon.



## POULTRY (continued)

**FEW LEFT OF MY BRED-TO-LAY ROSE**  
Comb Rhode Islands Reds, clearing out, from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each; also six S.C. Pullets, \$2.00 each. Booking orders for eggs in season, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. J. J. Dane, Heward, Sask. 10-2

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6tf**

**PURE-BRED S.C. BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING**  
eggs, Hoffman's strain, five birds shown in a big class at Neepawa winter fair, four birds placed in the prizes. Eggs from this mating, \$5.00 per 15 eggs. F. B. Ralph, Box 372, Neepawa, Man. 10-2

**LONGMORE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYANDOTTES**  
better than ever. Few choice cockerels, \$5.00 each; have been breeding them for 25 years; also few Buff Orpingtons, custom hatching; also baby chicks. John C. Longmore, 11823 46th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 10-2

**FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**  
rose comb. Beautiful, dark red, well developed birds. No smut. \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 6-7

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
bred from prize-winning stock at Regina; also Barred Rocks, pure, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Quality and satisfaction our motto. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan, Sask. 5-5

**SELLING—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BARRED**  
and White Rock cockerels, raised on separate farms. While they last prices are \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00 each. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 9-4

**BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES**  
Regal strain; Partridge Rocks; White Leghorns. Also a few cockerels in each variety. Write for mating list and prices. F. T. Hall, Salmon Arm, B.C. 10-2

**FOR SALE—THREE S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS**  
at \$3.00 each, or the three for \$7.50; three White Rock cockerels, at \$4.00 each; yearling White Wyandotte, at \$5.00. All pure-bred stock. James Firth, Carievale, Sask., Box 115. 10-2

**WHITE LEGHORN AND CAMPINE PULLETS**  
line bred Hogan selected for years, \$2.50 and up. Also breeding pens. Pullets laying at four months old. Hatching eggs, \$3.50 for 15. Box 50, Penticton, B.C. 10-3

**STILL SOME BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**  
at \$4.00 to \$5.00. Good value. Prompt attention. Hatching eggs in season from choice stock. W. A. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 10-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, LARGE**  
well matured, vigorous cockerels, from prize-winning stock, and good layers, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
bred from prize stock, \$3.00, \$5.00 each; pullets, \$2.50 each. Quality and satisfaction our motto. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 10-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**  
\$4.00 each, bred from prize-winning stock. Couple registered Shorthorn bulls, fit service, \$100 each. Thos. Dempsey, Pipestone, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS**  
farm raised, of prize-winning stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Manitoba. 8-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS**  
the finest ever raised. Eggs in season for hatching. Chas. A. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 7tf

**PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS**  
from prize winners, fine specimens, \$5.00 each; \$9.00 pair. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 9-3

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**  
Fletcher strain; rich, dark-red color, good under color; very special cockerels, \$5, \$10 and up. Mrs. D. V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 9-5

**ORDERS TAKEN FOR EGGS, BARRED ROCK**  
from prize-winning stock at the Winnipeg Show, held February, 1919, \$3.00 per setting of 12. W. C. Davis, P. O. Box 161, Springside, Sask. 9-4

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FARM**  
raised utility birds, only eight, \$3.00 each; also two \$5.00 birds. J. C. McDermot, Hazelridge, Man. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**  
\$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; hens \$2.00 each. Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00 each; hens \$3.00. Claude E. Stutsman, Pennant, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**  
bred from prize winners, \$6.00. Cash with order. Mrs. Wm. Hurley, Delisle, Sask., Box 5. 9-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**  
April and May hatched, large, pure white, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB**  
Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each, or three for \$7.50. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 8-3

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING**  
cock, first prize Assiniboia Fair, \$5.00. Cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 8-3

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS AND EGGS**  
Champion matings. If you want the best get my list. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg. 10-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
young hens, fine vigorous stock, well marked cheap at \$4.00 each. A. C. Hollands, Hub Meat Market, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-5

## POULTRY (continued)

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS**  
20-23 lbs., C. C. Shoemaker's strain, \$9.00 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 10-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE**  
Wyandotte cockerels, old bird Agricultural College stock, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each. R. M. Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 10-2

**MARTIN'S AND BURGESS REGAL WHITE**  
Wyandotte cockerels, from winter laying stock, \$3.00, \$4.00; Mammoth Bronze turkey hens, \$5.00. M. Ewen, Bethany, Man. 10-3

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, \$4.00, pullets and year-old hens, \$2.50; Handans cockerels, \$3.00, pullets, \$2.75. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgeville, Man. 10-2

**BARRED ROCK COCK, WON SECOND AT**  
Calgary; also large, nicely barred cockerels. For prices write. T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde, Alta. 10-3

**SELLING—SIX CHOICE S.C.R.I.R. COCKERELS**  
\$3.00, \$5.00, \$10. No sulls. J. McLeod, Grenfell, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**  
\$3.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 10-3

**BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
first-class stock, \$5.00 each. J. T. Batesman & Sons, Wolseley, Sask. 6-4

**TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS**  
and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 3-8

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, from good laying strain, \$5.00 each. R. Lawson, Wiggins, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
\$3.00; hens or pullets \$2.00. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 7-4

**BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS. CATALOGUE**  
Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont. 7-4

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, COLLEGE**  
strain, bred to lay, \$2.00 up. Well matured birds. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 10-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, \$3.00 each. L. Patterson, Nilrem, Alta. 8-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**  
\$2.50 and \$3.00 each. F. Savage, Kitsooty, Alta. 8-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**  
April hatch. \$3.00 each. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB**  
White Leghorn Cockerels, \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 9-3

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
White Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$2.50. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 9-2

**CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ROCK AND**  
White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30. G. H. Anderson, Dugald, Man. 10-4

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH**  
combs, \$3 and \$5 each, while they last. Frank Holmes, Red Specialist, Broadway, Saskatoon. 9-8

**CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, \$3.00 each, from good laying strain. Stanley Wilton, Roland, Man. 9-2

**LARGE, EARLY-HATCHED SINGLE COMB**  
White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS**  
\$4.00; hens \$2.00 each, all B.C. strain. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID**  
winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Charleswood, Man. 10-8

**PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKS**  
from best laying strain, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. John Keegan, Assiniboia, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED TURKEY GOBBLETS, \$6.00;**  
pure-bred White Emden ganders, \$5.00. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 10-3

**SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, \$3.00 each, \$5.50 a pair. Peter Patterson, Rosebank, Man. 10-3

**TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00**  
each. First prize winners. Mrs. S. Jorgensen, Kerrobert, Sask. 10-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00;**  
hens, \$4.00. First prize winners. Mrs. S. Jorgensen, Kerrobert, Sask. 10-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Sired by**  
second cockerel, Regina Show, November, 1917, \$5.00 each. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. John S. Daley, Foam Lake, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, fine matured birds, \$2.75 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 9-3

**CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
\$2.00 each. John Othen, Benton Station, Alberta. 8-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**  
special bred, laying strain, \$3.00. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$3.00**  
each. Robt. Findlay, Morden, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
\$3.00. P. F. Mang, Edenwald, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK, EGGS**  
\$1.00 doz. Mrs. A. Tooth, Elie, Man. 9-3

## SEED GRAIN

**IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SALE**  
A few hundred bushels of Improved Marquis. Hand selected for six years and raised from seed with which I won the world's prize for dry farmed wheat in 1917. This wheat would have been registered with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association this year as second germination but is slightly frosted. Berries are large and plump. Government germination test 99%. Price, \$2.60 per bushel in ten or more bushel lots. Cotton bags 25c. per bushel extra. J. S. Fields, Box 374, Regina, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—GOOD SEED SPELTZ, \$4.00 PER**  
100 lbs.; Hamilton Early white seed potatoes, from selected seed, \$2.00 bus.; bags free. Order now and potatoes will be shipped after danger from frost has passed. W. J. Sanders & Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man. 9-2

**SELLING—SEED AND FEED GRAIN. BALED**  
upland prairie and slough hay. Green wheat, barley and oat sheaves, oat straw. Baled goods can be shipped to farmers free of freight before April first. Write or wire for particulars. Dan J. Dupius, Ponteix, Sask. 7-6

**MALTSTER BARLEY FROM PROF. NILSSON'S**  
wonderful production, enormous yield, earliest, heavy-grained, even-sized variety. Government germination 98%, choice seed, \$1.50, including bags. Supply limited. Order now. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 10-3

**QUANTITY SECOND GERMINATION MAR-**  
quis wheat, early strain, grade one, 66 per measured bushel, no weeds, certificate and seal attached, sacks free, \$3.75 bushel. A. D. Perry, Coronation, Alta. 10-2

**BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT**  
germination test, free from noxious weeds, also Timothy—Brome, \$20; Timothy, \$10 per 100 lbs.; bags 75c. and 50c. each, f.o.b. C.P.R. Geo. B. Seabrook, Plunket, Sask. 10-3

**BIG, STRONG TESTED SEED. SOLD UNDER**  
clearly defined brands. Every bag tagged with grade and germination. Catalog on request. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 4tf

**PRODUCERS' REGISTERED SEED—REGIS-**  
tered Marquis seed for sale, improved, heavy-yielding strain, the kind that will help produce bumper crops, \$3.60 per bushel. F. J. Anderson, 655 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 7tf

**SELLING—PURE MENSURY SEED BARLEY**  
guaranteed absolutely free from noxious seeds. Also Banner oats, similar quality. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff, Man., or 932 Grosvener Ave., Winnipeg. 9-2

**FOR SALE—SEED, ONE CAR OATS, GOLD**  
Rain and Banner mixed, easy cleaned, at 80c bus.; one car O.A.C. barley No. 21 at \$1.00 bus.; 300 bushels spring rye at \$1.65 bus.; bags extra. Samples on request. D. Swain, Roland, Man. 9-2

**SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD GARTON'S 22**  
oats, Government germination test 95%, free from wild oats and noxious weeds, 95c. bus., f.o.b. Atwater, Sask. Sample on request. B. C. Karstad. 10-2

**ABOUT 600 BUS. SEGER (VICTORY) OATS**  
re-cleaned, \$1.25 bus., bags extra. Carload Maltster Barley, pure variety, early maturing, f.o.b. Headingly or Rosser, C.P.R. Samples 10c. O. Phillip, Headingly, Man. 10-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT**  
six years hand selection, heavy-yielding strain; \$6.30 per two-bushel sack. Inspected and sealed by Government Inspector. Sample on application. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—2,500 BUSHELS BANNER SEED**  
oats, cut before frost, high germinating test, price 95 cents bushel, f.o.b. Wilcox, car lot. Sample on request. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 8-3

**FOR SALE—2,500 BUSHELS FRENCH LIZO**  
seed oats, heavy yielding, 95% germination. Prices and sample on request. 100 bushels Premost flax. Charles McLean, Kaleida, Man. 9-3

**FOR SALE—CAR LOT SWEDISH OR SVALOF**  
barley, early, heavy yielding, long straw, six rows. For full particulars apply to T. C. Lusted, Swan Lake, Man. 7-4

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT IN SEALED**  
bags, beautiful seed. Write for sample. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 10tf

**40 BUSHELS MCFAYDEN'S LEADER OATS**  
splendid seed, pure, 90% germination, government test, \$2.50 per bushel, bags free. Sydney Bingham, Wolfe, Sask. 10-2

**VICTORY OATS No. 2, 99% TEST, \$1.00;**  
spring rye, \$1.75; fall rye, \$2.00; bags extra, f.o.b. Carman. Sample on request. W. F. Somers, Carman. 10-3

**FOR SALE—CAR LOAD REGENERATED BAN-**  
ner oats, Government test 90%. Sample and price on application to Geo. Henderson, Saltcoats, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—WHEELER'S IMPROVED PRESTON**  
absolutely pure, grown on breaking, \$2.40 per bushel, f.o.b. Blaine Lake. Sacks extra. R. H. Gabrielson, Blaine Lake, Sask. 9tf

**SELLING—O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GUARANTEED**  
absolutely free from noxious weeds, fanned and sacked, \$2.00 bushel. Ed. Sullivan, Broderick, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—60-DAY OATS, 350 BUSHELS**  
\$1.00, f.o.b. Sturgis, Sask. Government test 98%; bags extra. O. S. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—MARQUIS WHEAT FROM REGIS-**  
tered seed, seed barley, seed oats and timothy seed. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 6-5

**SELLING—1,000 BUS. WINTER RYE SEED**  
\$2.40 per bus., bags included. W. Shearer, Gainsboro, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—CHAMELEON SWEET CLOVER**  
dwarf yellow. Potatoes, 30 new varieties, John Fredrick, Sturgis, South Dakota. 7-5

## SEED GRAIN—continued

**KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, READY FOR**  
seeding, \$3.00 bushel, sacks 60c. each. Smith Bros., Birtle, Man. 10-3

**SELLING—CAR LOAD ABUNDANCE OATS**  
Winnipeg test 94, cleaned, \$1.00. J. Brown, Grand Coulee, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c.**  
lb. Sample on application. Percy Harris, Baldur, Man. 10-3

**BARLEY—LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SEED**  
\$1.00 a bushel. Wm. Gamay, Newdale, Man., Box 27, Phone 79-14. 10-3

**OATS—PLUMP, VIGOROUS, GERMINATION**  
96-98, \$1.00 bushel. T. Hargreaves, Husley, Alta. 10-2

**WANTED—400 POUNDS BROME GRASS**  
seed, free from weeds. Send sample and price to A. Neal, Palmer, Sask. 10-2

**FOR SALE—CAR OF SEED OATS, ALSASMAN**  
variety. Apply for price and particulars to Chas. Tennant & Sons, Binacarth, Man. 10-2

**SELLING—SEED SPELTZ, CLEANED, \$1.75**  
bushel. Sacks free. H. C. Colter, Crystal City, Man. 10-3

**FOR SALE—FLAX SEED, CLEANED, \$4.00**  
bushel; bags included. Sample on request. Percy Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-2

**FOR SALE—CAR OF SEED OATS, GARTON'S**  
twenty-two. Walkden, Langdon, Alta. 9-2

**QUANTITY O.A.C. BARLEY FOR SALE, FROM**  
registered seed, \$1.10, f.o.b. Beresford. J. Brownlee, Beresford, Man. 10-2

**CHOICE O.A.C. BARLEY, FROM REGISTERED**  
seed, cleaned, \$1.15. Mensury, \$1.00. Samples free, sacks extra. R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—PREMOST SEED FLAX. FOUR**  
dollars, sacks extra. A. Bremner, Tilton, Man. 8-3

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED 15c. PER LB.**  
sacks 50c. extra. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 7-4

**200 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX, \$3.50 BUSHEL**  
free from noxious weeds, bags extra. McLachlan Bros., Bagot, Manitoba. 9-2

**MENSURY BARLEY, \$1.25; TWO-ROWED**  
barley, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 9-3

**FOR SALE—TAYLOR'S WONDER WHEAT**  
\$3.50 per bushel, sacked. Walter L. Roberts, Atwater, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, NO NOXIOUS**  
weeds, sacks included, \$1.60 per bushel. Write, W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 9-3

**CAR ABUNDANCE OATS, GERMINATION**  
95%, \$1.00 bus., f.o.b. Tisdale, Sask. W. E. Senay. 9-2

**SEED OATS—LARGE OR SMALL QUANTI-**  
ties supplied. State variety preferred. Sample and quotation from Fredrick Ind, Lloydminster. 10-4

**SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS. J. POMEROY**  
Roblin, Man. 8-7

**SELLING—5,000 BUSHELS BANNER SEED**  
oats. William Brayshaw, Kelso, Man. 8-3

**SEED FLAX—COMMON, \$4.00 PER BUSHEL**  
bags extra. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 9-4

**WANTED—CAR OF MARQUIS SEED WHEAT**  
Earl Marshall, 3022 Victoria, Regina, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF SPRING RYE**  
\$2.00 bus., f.o.b. Harris, Sask. F. A. Bouts. 9-3

**200 BUSHELS OF GOOD SPRING RYE, AT**  
\$1.75, bags extra. Bert Sutton, Roland, Man. 9-3

**SELLING—SPRING SEED RYE, \$2.00 BUS.**  
Peter Gabrielson, Spy Hill, Sask. 9-3

**RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 16c. PER**  
lb. Write, Harry Wood, Baldur, Man. 10-2

**IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION**  
Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

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No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

**O.A.C. BARLEY FROM REGISTERED SEED**  
high germination, \$1.35 for quick sale, bags extra. W. C. FitzGerald, Grenfell, Sask. 7-4

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**HOP ROOT SETS—GROW HOPS FOR POUL-**  
tices; grow hops for pillows and hop sprouts for greens. All valuable uses. Instructions with order. A vine will grow for years. Three sets, \$2.00; five sets, \$3.00; by mail. Order now. R. C. H. Schaeffer, Coblerkill, N.Y.

**GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. WRITE FOR**  
free illustrated catalogue of pedigreed garden and field seeds, seed potatoes, etc. Pike & Co., Seedmen, Edmonton, Alta. 7-7

**FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTALS, WIND-**  
breaks, flowers. Catalog. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 8-10



## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 H.P. FLOUR**  
City engine; eight-frame John Deere engine  
gang, six breakers and six stubble bottoms;  
36 x 56 Aultman-Taylor separator; cook car  
and range. Outfit for \$2,100. Will exchange  
for cattle. Apply Neil McLeod & Sons, at  
Champion or Bassano, Alta. Box 132. 8-4

**FOR SALE—ONE MARSHALL SONS 35-70**  
H.P. tractor, one John Deere 12-furrow gang  
plow, one Sawyer-Massey 36-60 separator. All  
in first-class condition. Will sell at snap for  
cash or on terms to a good party. Thos. Hodgson,  
Clair, Sask. 8-4

**SECOND-HAND STUMP PULLERS—ONE**  
hand power and one horse power. These  
machines have been slightly used but are good  
as new and will pull any kind of stumps quick  
and easy. Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg. 8-4

**45 MOGUL ENGINE, 36 BY 56; AULTMAN &**  
Taylor separator; eight-bottom Oliver gang  
stubble and breaking attachment; 12 barrel  
tank, 16 barrel tank; for \$2,500, half cash.  
This is a snap. Ole A. Hasland, Box 202,  
Hanly, Sask. 8-4

**SEED CLEANING MACHINES. TELL US**  
what you wish to clean. We have for sale  
several good-as-new machines that we have re-  
placed with others of larger capacity. Harris  
McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed  
Specialists, Winnipeg. 10-1

**WANT A BELT POWER TRANSMITTER FOR**  
your Ford? Don't pay more than \$12.50 for it.  
Buy the Simplex. Simplest, handiest, most  
practical. Circular free. Frank R. Weisgerber,  
Salina, Kans. 9-3

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND COCKSHUTT**  
Jumbo breaker, 24-inch; also threshing separator,  
size about 28. Above articles must be in first  
class shape, and snap, for cash. Write Lumb  
Bros., Cartwright, Man. 8-4

**SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM VERITY ENGINE**  
gang plow, two sets bottoms, and shares. Good  
as new. Snap for cash. Clayton Bishop,  
Guernsey, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—HALF PRICE OF NEW OUTFIT,**  
one 28-40 Case gas tractor, one 28-40 Case  
separator; good condition; half cash. T. W.  
Cumferth, Idlesleigh, Alta. Sec. 19-19-10. 7-4

**SECOND-HAND PLATFORM SCALE, CAPA-**  
city about 6,000 or 8,000 pounds. State  
particulars and price to Abnett Grain Growers,  
Luseland. 8-4

**SELLING—10-20 CASE TRACTOR, 24-46 STEW-**  
art separator, 3-14 in. gang, \$2,000; nearly new.  
Robert Whiteman, 714 University Drive,  
Saskatoon. 8-2

**FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, 30-**  
inch. Advance separator and six-bottom Rumely  
plow. All in good condition. \$3,000. Write,  
C. Mycock, Humboldt, Sask. 8-3

**REBUILT HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60; 36-60**  
Avery separator; eight-furrow Cockshutt engine  
gang plow. All first-class shape. Snap. J. A.  
Robertson, 166 Meyroune, Sask. 8-3

**NEW FORDSON—SAVE MONEY IF YOU**  
want one. Let me tell you what I know.  
Also Fairbanks 8 H.P. chopping outfit. Williams,  
Neilburg, Sask. 10-3

**FOR SALE—ONE SET INTERNATIONAL**  
engine dies, tandem, 19 ft., inthrow and out-  
throw, in good condition, a snap, \$150. Jas.  
C. Halford, Statauta, Sask. 10-2

**10-40 H.P. CASE KEROSENE TRACTOR, RUN**  
only one year, A1 shape, cash price \$2,200; also  
Ford A Tractor automobile attachment, \$175.  
W. E. Senay, Tisdale, Sask. 8-4

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS STAUE**  
tractor attachment, complete, used six weeks.  
Murray 22 double-disk drill, good condition, \$75.  
Henry Milne, Baildon, Sask. 8-4

**FOR SALE—CASE 10-20 KEROSENE TRAC-**  
ter, with three-bottom detour plow. Plowed  
only 125 acres. Price \$1,450. D. Heppner,  
Lowe Farm, Man. 10-2

**SELLING—13-30 STEELE MULE TRACTOR.**  
Have larger outfit. Want three Oliver breaker  
bottoms. Rastall, Broadview, Sask. 8-3

**FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR AND**  
three-furrowed plow, nearly new. M. Primmer,  
Cardale, Manitoba. 8-3

**HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60. GOOD AS NEW**  
and priced to sell. Write A. L. Watson, Fill-  
more, Sask. 8-4

**ONE 32-HORSE CASE AND PLOWS. SELL**  
or trade for stock. Earl Marshall, 3023 Victoria,  
Regina, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—TWO GRAIN CLEANERS IN**  
good repair. Pilot Mound Grain Co., Pilot  
Mound, Man. 9-4

**WANTED, FOR CASH, LOW DERRICK BORE-**  
ing machine. Write, E. A. McKerricher,  
Horison, Sask. 10-2

**FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL KEROSENE TRAC-**  
ter, in good shape. Snap. Write, Fossey Bros.,  
Daotah, Man. 7-4

**SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL, GOOD**  
shape. H. McManus, Celgate, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—FORD CAR TRACTOR ATTACH-**  
ment. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 9-2

**3250 BUYS 16 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, A1 SHAPE.**  
E. Johansen, McLean, Sask. 8-4

**SELLING—BIG FOUR 30-60 TRACTOR. EN-**  
quire, K. Johnston, Verigin, Sask. 10-3

## FARM LANDS

**LUCKY LAKE DISTRICT FARM—SOUTH-**  
West quarter of section 10, township 24, range  
3, West of the 3rd. The owner of this quarter  
was killed in action in France, and we have been  
instructed by his estate to dispose of it im-  
mediately. We will be glad to receive offers.  
We understand that there has been 100 acres  
broken, and some other improvements. Further  
particulars on application. Security Land Co.,  
Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg. 8-4

## FARM LANDS—Continued

**SECTION AND A HALF, GOOD STATE OF**  
cultivation, about 80 acres prairie; very near  
all fenced and cross fenced with seven-strand  
woven fence, barb wire on top; house, storey  
and a half, with large lean-to kitchen; stable for  
32 head of horses; cow barn, 24 x 28; sheep  
stable for 100 head, with high board corral;  
implement shed, 40 x 44; driving shed, 22 x 30;  
blacksmith shop; good flowing well between  
house and barn; school and church cornering  
land; six miles south-west of Guernsey, six miles  
south of Wolverine. For particulars, Cressman,  
Box 10, Route 1, Guernsey, Sask. 8-4

**NETHERHILL DISTRICT FARM—SECTION 7,**  
township 28, range 21, West of the 3rd. We  
have been instructed by the owner to ask for  
offers on this section, in whole or in part. The  
owner is very anxious to sell, as he needs the  
money for his business in Australia. Submit  
all offers to the Security Land Co. Ltd., 501  
Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-4

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR**  
sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the  
smallest prospective buyer. In some instances  
the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first  
year's payment. Write us for particulars,  
stating district desired. Will gladly supply  
full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank  
of Montreal, Winnipeg. 8-4

**FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, EIGHTY**  
acres under cultivation, forty acres good winter  
rye, thirty acres summer-fallow, ten acres  
stubble. No waste land, drilled well, frame  
house, stable. \$26 acre; \$1,000 cash, balance  
crop payments. D. L. Scriven, Box 38, Days-  
land, Alta. 9-2

**FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES PRAIRIE OR**  
prairie and poplar grove land, from 30 to 35  
miles from Winnipeg, at low prices on terms  
1-20 cash, balance in twenty yearly payments,  
6 per cent. Write for particulars. The Walch  
Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 10-3

**SELLING—3 HALF-SECTIONS, ONE SECTION**  
heavy clay loam, 1 1/4 miles from new townsite;  
280 acres summer-fallow, 70 fenced, balance  
stubble; one-half prairie medium heavy to  
heavy. This half \$17 acre. Mac Aitken,  
Mantario, Sask. 8-4

**FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER SECTION, 80**  
acres under cultivation, 50 acres summer-  
fallow, rest good hay land; two and a half  
miles from Grand Trunk Station, Yarbo, Sask.  
For particulars, apply Rev. Stephen Soos,  
Esterhazy, Sask. 8-4

**SELLING—GOOD HALF-SECTION, 2 1/4 MILES**  
from Waldron. 280 acres new breaking, double  
disced, remainder open prairie. For particulars  
apply J. A. M. Patrick, Yorkton, Sask. 10-3

**FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN**  
the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district,  
write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage  
la Prairie, Man. 6-7

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR**  
cash, no matter where located. Particulars free.  
Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln,  
Nebr. 9-4

**SELLING—ELM CREEK DISTRICT; 400 ACRES**  
nearly all cultivated, 140 acres summer-fallow.  
Good buildings and fences. W. J. Bell, Elm  
Creek, Man. 8-4

**FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND**  
chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son,  
418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 8-4

**DESIRABLE STOCK FARM FOR SALE. SEE**  
full particulars in advertisement on page 35 in  
this issue. N. A. Weir, Oatton, Alta. 10-2

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**PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS—SEND SKETCH**  
for free patentability report direct from Ottawa.  
Booklet "Patent Protection" mailed without  
charge. Clients' patents advertised in "Patent  
Review," the Canadian Patent Magazine.  
Harold C. Shipman & Co., Patent Attorneys,  
Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada. 8-4

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atoon. 6-1

## POTATOES

**POTATOES—EMPIRE STATE, \$2.00 PER**  
bushel, bags included. Have grown these four  
years and find them the best yielder of any  
variety yet grown. Quality excellent. H. W.  
Harvey, Rapid City, Man. 8-4

**SELLING—FIRST CLASS SEED POTATOES.**  
Drier's standard, in earlots, \$1.00 bus., f.o.b.  
Rivers; bags extra. L. Tenhaaf, R.R.1, Rivers,  
Man. 9-3

**FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF EARLY**  
Ohio potatoes, \$1.50 a bushel, bags included,  
grown from McKennie's seed. Jas. Mattiok,  
Qu'Appelle, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—100 BUSHELS OF OUR FAMOUS**  
Prairie Flower seed potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel,  
f.o.b. N. J. Howes & Sons, Willow Farm,  
Millet, Alberta. 8-4

**FOR SALE—POTATOES. REV. STEPHEN**  
Soos, Esterhazy, Sask. 8-4

**SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY**  
Order. They are payable everywhere.

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**WILLOW FENCE POSTS, A1 QUALITY, FOR**  
immediate shipment in car lots; also dry and  
green cordwood in car lots. For further particu-  
lars, write Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Assn.  
Ltd., Leduc, Alta. 3-6

**FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, SEASONED POP-**  
lar, 4 ft. lengths. Oak fence posts, 10,000,  
2-3 inch, 6 ft. high. Write for carload prices  
and particulars. Rev. Stephen Soos, Esterhazy,  
Sask. 8-4

**FENCE POSTS AND CORDWOOD—RED**  
tamarac fence posts and tamarac and spruce  
cordwood at lowest prices. Write for prices.  
V. Eyjolfsson, Riverton, Man. 8-4

**SELLING—FENCE POSTS, PICKETS, POLES,**  
dry or green tamarac, in straight or mixed car  
lots, wholesale prices. Wood Vallance, Saskatoon.  
8-4

**WANTED—CEDAR AND TAMARAC POSTS,**  
State price delivered. Mayfield Grain Growers,  
Assn. Mayfield, Manitoba. 9-2

**CORDWOOD IN CARLOAD LOTS. WRITE**  
for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise  
Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 8-4

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR VICTORY BONDS.**  
If you must sell them, deliver or send them to  
me by registered mail and get the full cash  
value. I specialize in government bonds and  
recommend them for investment. J. B. Martin,  
Member Winnipeg Stock Exchange, 704 Mc-  
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**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR**  
shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better  
than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett  
Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 4-1

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM FARMERS WHO**  
are short of water and where there would be good  
run for a well auger. A. C. Sanborn, Chaplin,  
Sask. 8-4

**FREELESS GREASE OILER PREVENTS CUT-**  
ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get  
your tractor equipped now. Brett Mfg. Co.,  
Winnipeg. 4-1

**ALL MAKES SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.**  
Send machine head only. Needles and parts.  
Repair Dept., Dominion Sewing Machine Co.,  
300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 1-1

**SELLING—270 RODS 6-40 WOVEN WIRE**  
fencing; also 120 rods 7-26 hog or sheep fencing,  
all medium weight. Box 99, Maple Creek,  
Sask. 8-4

**RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD;**  
and White Wyandottes. H. Restrick, Arborg,  
Man. 10-2

**FOR SALE—AUTO HOSIBERY KNITTER, AL-**  
most new. Price \$35.00. Mrs. Davidson,  
Buffalo Horn, Sask. 9-2

## HAY AND FEED OATS

**SELLING—THREE CARS GOOD FEED OATS,**  
65 cents per bushel, f.o.b.; also three cars oats,  
Banner, re-cleaned, good vitality, for seed. Write  
for samples and prices on seed. R. Dalgarno,  
Newdale, Man. 10-2

**SELLING—CAR FEED OATS. SAMPLE AND**  
price on request. Apply J. S. Paterson, Quill  
Lake, Sask. 8-4

**FOR SALE—300 TONS CHOICE UPLAND**  
hay, \$15 per ton; ready for shipment. Max  
Drab, Wilkie, Sask. 8-4

**FOR SALE—THREE CARS OF SLOUGH HAY**  
at \$15 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Chaplin. A. C.  
Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 8-4

**GOOD TIMOTHY, ALSO UPLAND HAY AND**  
wheat greenfeed in carload lots. Write for prices.  
Leduc U.F.A., Leduc, Alta. 9-4

**HAY—FIRST-CLASS SLOUGH HAY, \$16 PER**  
ton, f.o.b. The Pas, Manitoba. Hudson's Bay  
Company. 9-2

**WANTED—CAR OF FRED OATS. J. RICH-**  
ardson, Durbiana, Sask. 7-4

**HAY FOR SALE—WRITE OR WIRE FOR**  
Prices. D. E. McNeel, Rockhaven, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—25 TONS GOOD SLOUGH HAY,**  
\$18 ton. G. Balcombe, Elstow, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS BALED OAT**  
bunches, \$12 per ton. Val. Mamer, Bruno, Sask. 8-4

## Want Banks Reformed

At the 28th annual convention of the  
Western Retail Lumbermen's Associa-  
tion, held in Calgary recently, the fol-  
lowing resolution was unanimously  
passed:—

"Whereas the banking system of  
Canada is so constituted that in prac-  
tice it does not give sufficient atten-  
tion to the local requirements of credit;  
and whereas the said system is managed  
by local managers who are subject to  
decisions of executives in other parts of  
Canada, not familiar with the needs  
and local conditions of Western agri-  
culture, thereby making it difficult and  
often impossible to secure the credit  
and terms essential to the success of  
those engaged in our principal basic  
industry; and whereas the business of  
the members of this organization brings  
them into close contact with the opera-  
tions of the farmers and the disabili-  
ties under which they labor with refer-

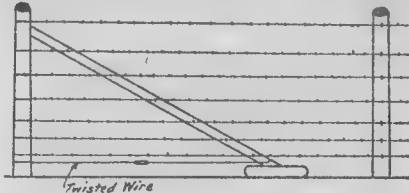
ence to banking accommodation; and  
whereas the members of our organiza-  
tion have, to a large degree, been forced  
into the position of acting as bankers  
to the farmers operating to the disad-  
vantage of the retailer and consumer  
of lumber alike, the former not being  
in a position to extend such banking  
credit at as low a rate as legally es-  
tablished institutions for that purpose  
should do: Therefore, be it resolved  
that in the opinion of this association  
such changes should be made in the  
banking system of Canada as will cor-  
rect these conditions or permit the  
establishment of local banks in close  
touch with local conditions and the  
needs of the farming industry."

## How We Build a Fence

To dig post holes in a hard, dry sub-  
soil is no easy task. We have found  
the ordinary appliances for such work  
useless or very unsatisfactory. We use  
a crowbar sharpened wedge shape at the  
small end, which becomes an excellent  
tool to get away with the hard pan that  
so successfully resists all other tools  
for that purpose. We dig the hole  
small and scoop out the dirt with a  
small dish, saucer-shaped. We tamp  
the dirt around the post with a long  
and very narrow spade, which is, by far  
the most successful tamper we have  
used.

When setting a corner post drive in  
three spikes near the bottom on the  
opposite side from the way the wire is  
to be stretched and place upon the  
spikes three or four small stones before  
you tamp in the earth; likewise use  
spikes and stones to keep posts from  
lifting out in low land, when building  
over hills.

To keep corner post from pulling over  
when tightening the wire take 36 feet  
of small malleable wire, double it, then  
twist it, double it again and twist.  
Then take the fence brace and make a  
notch on the top side near the lower end.  
Cut the other end of the brace so that  
when you hammer the post down it will



hug close to the corner post. Now lay  
your twisted wire on the opposite side  
from the notch and take a piece of malle-  
able wire four feet long and wind  
around the brace in the notch, and over  
the wire. Then take the short end of  
the twisted wire, bring it back over  
the small wire and wind around itself.  
After you have placed a small flat  
stone or piece of 2x6 under the lower  
end of the brace tie the other end of  
the twisted wire snugly around the post  
near the bottom. You can then proceed  
to hammer down your brace and nail  
it fast. Such a brace beats all "dead  
men," or other fixings at corners, we  
have ever made use of. It is less ex-  
pensive and can be put in with much  
less trouble as soon as you get on to  
the way of it. You can twist the wire,  
which can be purchased at any hard-  
ware store, before you go to the actual  
fence building.

When delivering wire, we use an iron  
rod run through the coil, laid on the  
hind end of the wagon box, behind two  
small cleats nailed to the inside of the  
box just a little in front of the hind  
end of the box. With one person to  
drive the team and another to hold a  
fence post or pole of some kind on the  
coil as it revolves, it will keep it from  
uncoiling by jerks, which always pro-  
duces a mixup. By this method you will  
find fence-building rather a pleasant  
job.—J. R. Lowe, Sask.

## Effect of Environment

The conditions in the trenches were  
dreary in the extreme after the drench-  
ing and long-continued rain-fall, but the  
irrepressible spirits of the "pals" were  
not yet entirely quenched when the  
order came to leave the trenches.

"Hurry up out of this, my gallant  
soldiers," was the cherry call of the  
sergeant to his waist-deep and rain-  
sodden men.

"Soldiers!" came the derisive an-  
swer from one of them. "I'm not a  
soldier; I'm a blooming bulrush!"



# Great Canadians

George Brown—Ontario's Adopted Son

By D. C. Harvey

THE Hon. George Brown challenges the admiration of posterity, not as a tactician who led a servile party by following it, but as a fearless exponent of principles which he first embodied and then advocated persistently on the platform, in the press, wherever two or three were gathered together. He was a journalist first, last and always, having been forced into the more restricted political arena because of his trenchant exposition of public issues; and as most of his political life was spent in opposition, it may be regarded as another form of his journalistic work. Because of this he retired from parliament at the earliest possible date, believing that he could not be both a good editor and a good politician.

To his colleagues on The Globe, Brown left the maxim that "self-suppression is the first law of journalism," that the man should sit in the background, projecting not himself but his principles, seeking not his own but the public good. Hence it was that "Representation by Population" became synonymous with George Brown, and that he was willing to merge both himself and his ambitions for Upper Canada in the wider community of British North America.

Though he was born in 1818 and came to Canada in 1843, our interest in him dates from March 5, 1844, when he founded The Globe in loyalty to the monarchy and the British connection, but also to Colonial self-government. It was at a time when Metcalfe had been sent to Canada "as an Indian governor called upon to rule through the agency of a Mahomedan ministry and a Mahomedan Parliament," and reformers feared that he had been sent deliberately to overthrow Responsible Government. MacKenzie, who had fought the battle of journalism, was still in exile, and it devolved upon Brown to reveal the power of the press in creating an active public opinion which is always fatal to tyranny.

The motto which he chose for his paper was in itself a warning to arbitrary governors: "The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." This warning, originally addressed to George III, was a fitting one at that time, for the champions of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada were actually opposing Responsible Government on the fatuous ground that "as God is the only ruler of princes, princes cannot be accountable to the people." They were also opposing free non-sectarian education as a principle, "atheistical, monstrous, destructive of all that was pure and holy in morals and religion."

Brown at first labored to secure complete Responsible Government and supported Baldwin-Lafontaine and Lord Elgin in the Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849, when the ultra-loyal sons of the "Family Compact" pelted the governor with stones and burned the parliament buildings and library in order to vindicate their claim to culture and their truly British respect for law. During this experimental period he stood for religious equality, the separation of church and state, and the secularization of the clergy reserves in the interests of free education. When Baldwin retired and Hincks united with Morin, he accused the French-Canadians of tolerating the clergy reserves in order to secure separate schools. This led to such dissension amongst the reformers that the Tories of Upper Canada were able to join forces with most of the Lower Canadian reformers and form the Liberal-Conservative party of 1854. This in turn drove Brown into the arms of the Lower-Canadian Radicals, the Rouges, led by A. A. Dorion, who still believed in free education, free conscience and free speech.

It was his experience with these coalitions and the resulting necessity

of a double majority—that is, a majority from each province, French and English—that led Brown to see in the readjustment of representation according to population the only means of securing progressive legislation in the Canadas. He was opposed by the French-Canadians, whose leader, Cartier, said that the extra numbers in representation had "no more right to representation than so many codfish in the Bay of Gaspe," and by Macdonald, who for years ruled the Canadas through a French majority.

Brown and Macdonald were naturally antagonistic, but when the latter in 1856 accused him of dishonesty as chairman of a committee on penitentiary reform, they became personal enemies for the rest of their days. Macdonald said that Brown "had falsified testimony, suborned convicts to commit perjury, and obtained freedom of murderers to induce them to give false evidence"; but his attack failed utterly, and as the Tory McNab said, "the committee of enquiry should have been manly enough to say so."

This friction between the two great rival leaders of the day makes Brown's sacrifice all the nobler when he generously offered to waive personal feeling and political ambition and unite with Macdonald to effect confederation.

As an abstract principle, confederation had been flirted with by various public men from the American Revolution to the American Civil War, but Brown had long seen a real vision of Canada from sea to sea and advocated it, not as a means of solving the petty politics of Upper Canada, but as a preliminary to taking over the west and building up a great nation under the British flag.

He had been a pioneer in disseminating knowledge of the climate and resources of the prairie provinces. In 1847 he published in full an address of R. B. Sullivan, who described the west and warned the east that unless they soon settled it with British subjects the Americans would invade and annex it. In his maiden speech in 1851 he referred to the west, and in 1856 he asked for a committee to investigate its conditions. In The Globe he constantly made reference to the breakdown of Hudson Bay rule and to the need of taking over the country. In 1856 he also lectured throughout the province, and felt that he had aroused the interest of Ontario in the matter. Though a Montreal paper insisted that "a small potato or cabbage" would mature with difficulty on "the treeless prairie," Brown was not discouraged, and in a great speech at Belleville in 1857 he said: "It is my fervent aspiration and belief that some here to-night may live to see the day when the British-American flag shall proudly wave from Labrador to Vancouver Island, and from our own Niagara to the shores of Hudson Bay." Two years later, at a reform convention in Toronto, he said: "What true Canadian can witness the tide of emigration now commencing to flow into the vast territories of the north-west without longing to have a share in the first settlement of that great, fertile country? Who does not feel that to us rightfully belong the right and duty of carrying the blessings of civilization throughout those boundless regions, and making our own country the highway of traffic to the Pacific?"

It was with this magnificent desire for benevolent assimilation that Brown advocated "a federative system applied either to Canada alone or to the whole B.N.A. province." The Conservatives were willing to do anything to get over a political deadlock, but Brown was anxious to effect a constitutional change so as to make a recurrence of deadlock impossible. To this end he decided to co-operate with his rival, Macdonald, and to his everlasting credit he risked both personal and political



GEORGE BROWN.



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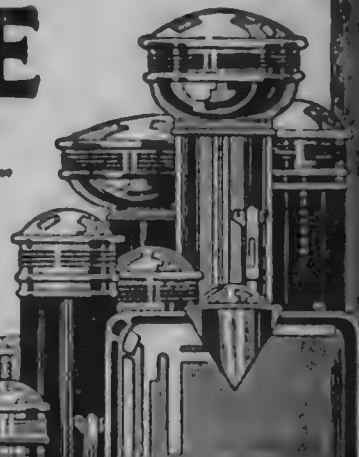
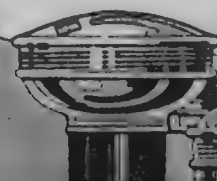
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# A Spring Message To The Canadian Public

**T**HE Signing of the Armistice relieved some of the most pressing demands for shoes. But it did not, and it could not, increase the supply of leather. It released thousands of men from military duty, but only gradually will they find their way back into their old occupations. So until an actual shortage of leather is turned into a surplus, and the supply of labor becomes somewhere near normal, we cannot expect any marked change in conditions, and the price level must continue high.

Leather is not a product of manufacture, but of natural growth. It takes time to produce a skin, and no process of "speeding up" will hasten it. The demands of the war, and the destruction of war, so depleted the world's stock of leather that, as we told you last fall, it was a big problem to produce enough good quality shoes to go around. Now we must simply wait for a new supply of leather to grow.

Labor is another problem which will take time to solve. Many men, fresh from life spent largely out-of-doors, will not go back to factory work again. Many others bear honorable wounds which unfit them for it. Here again, we expect no immediate return to normal conditions.

So in this, our Spring message to the Canadian public, we say:—

"Prudence in buying is still necessary. You can help to bring about more normal conditions if you will continue to exercise it. Buy for service and see that you get REAL VALUE for your money.

"And now especially you should see that the manufacturer's trade-mark is stamped upon the shoe you buy. Unbranded shoes may be reduced in quality to make the price seem low—with the end of the war as a plausible excuse. But no manufacturer will jeopardize his reputation by stamping his trade-mark upon a product which he is ashamed to acknowledge. Remember this, and look for the trade-mark. It is the best assurance you can have of real value."

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friendships for the larger aim. He saw that immense advantage would accrue to Macdonald, but he wrecked a party to save a state.

In his discussion of the project after the Quebec conference, he appealed to his countrymen to rise to the magnitude of the occasion and forget their sectional prejudices. He contended that for the last 15 years the worst jobs perpetrated and the fiercest contests had been of a sectional character. But Confederation would settle all this, leaving the provinces free in matters most controversial and securing their co-operation in larger issues. In a word, by the British expedient of compromise, each province would keep what it valued most, and at the same time obtain the wider outlook which hitherto it had valued least.

His aim achieved, Brown resigned from the Macdonald ministry in 1865, and two years later retired from active politics, devoting himself to journalism and farming until 1880, when he died by the hand of a drunken employee.

To us in the west his memory should be ever green, as a Scotchman who became a Canadian, identifying himself completely with our problems and trying to solve them. He was intolerant only of special privilege, and quarrelled with Anglican and Romanist only because they wanted what they denied to others, state-aided, private monopoly. He was a sturdy champion of human freedom, and supported the North against the South in its war against slavery. Though Southern sympathizers broke the windows of his office, he stoutly maintained that "We too are Americans; on us, as well as on them, lies the duty of preserving the honor of the continent and the noble trust of shielding free institutions."

In his battle for free institutions and political honesty, he was sometimes fiercely aggressive, but it must be remembered that the heads of his opponents were hard, and that only a heavy blow could cause the severe pain of a new idea. Though an alien as much as Robert Gourlay, whom Upper Canada expelled, he embodied the ideals of his adopted province more fully than Macdonald, and gave it a wider vision than either Mowat or Blake.

## Sir Horace Plunkett and His Work

Continued from Page 7

while most of our emigrants from eastern Europe bring with them valuable skill in the peasant arts they do not retain them and are soon found abandoning their own fine handiwork for cheap store goods.

Thus far and no farther does Sir Horace consider it desirable for his country to go in for manufacturing; he wishes her to avoid the great mirage of making industrial and commercial progress the main ideal and is frankly glad that Ireland can escape the creation "of the slums and the sunlessness of millions of workers' lives." What he aims at is to develop the industries and crafts already possessed. These do not compel the concentration of enormous masses of people in limited areas but give scope for the growth of country towns. The sane development of legitimate rural industries can give wide employment and save men from developing into soulless factory machines. The band of brothers whom Sir Horace has gathered around him, aim to lighten the drab lives of the country people but they would sweep away all needless parasites and reduce the middleman to his proper place in the social organism.

To give his labors a chance of success, Sir Horace has been obliged to maintain a formal neutrality on the burning political questions of Irish life. But he has steadily receded from the orthodox Unionist position till he is now denounced by the Orangemen as a Home Ruler. He is a Nationalist patriot in the true sense and a firm believer in the distinct nationality of Ireland. "The nearer one gets to the Irish people," he said once, "the further one gets from the Irish Unionists." Sir Horace was born in a caste whose prejudices were deep-rooted but he has travelled far from their viewpoint. He is a firm opponent of the partition of Ireland and in 1914, during the Ulster crisis, published a pamphlet, addressed specially to Ulster and entitled "The Better Way." In it he appealed to Ulster



not to desert Ireland. His main suggestion of policy was that Ulster should be included without option in the territory to be administered by the new Irish government, but that she should have the right of secession after sufficient time had passed to give the experiment a fair trial and establish the tradition of good government." Sir Horace is of the strong opinion that Ireland will never be content till her separate nationality is recognized and that she must move further away for a space from Great Britain ere she can be induced to come closer. He voiced his opposition to Irish conscription on the double ground that it could not be enforced and that attempts to do so would increase the perils of a delicate and dangerous situation. The problem of Ireland still stands unsolved but the solution cannot now be long delayed. There must, even English Tories now admit, be some scheme of self-government and, when it comes, Sir Horace Plunkett might well be the first Irish premier.

#### His World-Wide Influence

But his influence extends far beyond the confines of Ireland. Although he gave up permanent residence in the States 30 years ago, his annual visits enable him to keep up intimate relations with the foremost leaders of American politics and thought. Theodore Roosevelt once declared that he owed more in certain respects to Sir Horace Plunkett than to any living man. He was responsible for the inauguration of the great country life movement in the U.S.A. and stimulated the conservation movement. He has a great name for public wisdom in America and was largely responsible for drafting the instructions of the American Commission of Rural Enquiry, which made a thorough tour of Europe in 1913 and paid more attention to Ireland than to any other country. On this commission Canada had three representatives, the Hon. O. A. Dunning, J. H. Haslam and Dr. Oliver. He is one of the few people of non-American citizenship who have received the public thanks of Congress. Sir Horace himself is deeply interested in the Grain Growers' movement and three years ago sent Mr. Smith-Gordon, one of his ablest assistants in Dublin, to report upon and record its progress. He himself visited the West in the early nineties when at the special request of Mr. Balfour he travelled up from Wyoming to inspect the Highland crofter colonies at Killarney and Saltecoats. Some of these winters the United Farmers of the West should issue a special invitation to Sir Horace to come and address their annual conventions.

Sir Horace Plunkett is first and foremost a great Irishman but he has also established his title as one of the great rural reformers of all time. He has now preached for 20 years that the great danger of modern civilization lies in the decay of rural life and that co-operation is the supreme remedy for this vital flaw. In the land in which his lot has been cast, he has won credence for his ideas and has been able to erect the ameliorative system on a wide scale. Fifty years ago the aims which he has steadily kept in view would have been scorned as an idealist's dream but he has transformed them into realities. Other ideals remain and other hopes await fulfilment but to rural reformers the world over Horace Plunkett's work shines as a beacon light from which they can light their modest torches.



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## The Deeper Life

Thoughts About the Church

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

I WAS asked recently by a subscriber to The Guide, to devote one of these articles to the Church.

There are two widely different views about the Church which may be compared to the right and left wings in continental political parties.

The view which occupies the extreme right exalts the Church. It is the doctrine that there was from the very beginning of Christianity a particular form of organization called the Church, membership in which has always been ordinarily essential to salvation. The distinguishing and essential feature of this organization is that its government is in the hands of superintendents or bishops (from the Greek word, episcopos, a superintendent) who derive their powers from ordination through an unbroken line of bishops that reaches to the apostles. Furthermore, it is only those ministers who have been ordained by such bishops who can validly administer the sacraments. The Roman Catholic and the High Church Anglican theories of the constitution of the Church are substantially identical except that the former regards the Papacy also as an essential feature of the true Apostolic Church.

At the other extreme is the view very wide spread today, especially in America, that the Church is not in any form essential to salvation. According to this view, membership in any church is entirely an optional matter, without any moral obligation, and those who hold it are often disposed to emphasize the faults of actual churches and church members.

There is a good deal to be said for each of these views, opposite as they seem.

Episcopal organization unquestionably was a feature of the primitive church at an early date, and proved itself to be of great value. It is a kind of military organization, and that is the kind of organization that suits a difficult and dangerous time. It is not wonderful that the bishops came to be esteemed so highly for the service they rendered in guiding the Church under dangerous times and holding it together that some sections of Christendom have ever since regarded episcopacy as an essential feature of a true church.

The high esteem for the Papacy had a similar origin. It was a sort of unified command that in times of turmoil and anarchy was of great service. On the other hand, it seems clear to a great many people today that there are many people not connected with any church and who cut themselves off from the sacraments and ordinances of all churches, who yet are undeniably good people, Christian people. To those who think they see this, it seems impossible to claim that membership in any church is essential to the Christian life.

As I have recently remarked, controversy is out of keeping with the purpose of these columns, and especially controversy on points in regard to which the Christian denominations are divided. There are, however, I think, two practical ideas regarding the Church which it may be helpful to discuss.

The first is the fellowship of the Church. Christianity is essentially a social religion. Other religions may be religions of two, God and man. Christianity is a religion of at least three, God and two men. It cannot be lived out between God and the soul. There must be some other man, woman or child to make Christianity possible.

Robinson Crusoe, shipwrecked on a desert island, could not, strictly speaking, live a Christian life on it. He could be religious, pious, devout, but he could not

be Christian. His Christianity so long as he was solitary would necessarily be held in abeyance. It would have to be laid on the shelf. If it still survived it would only survive in a state of suspended animation. It could not be active till Friday came, unless in a way the cat might have given him a chance to be Christian and have kept his Christian soul alive. For Christianity is love and one cannot love unless there is something to love, a man or woman or little child, or possibly a cat even, or a bird, or as some solitary prisoners have found, a mouse or a rat.

So Christianity demands fellowship, someone to love, and since it is very hard to keep on loving indefinitely without being loved in return, Christianity demands a church. So the irreducible minimum of a church is two people who love each other with that deep unselfish

divine love that does not spring out of self-interest or unreasoning impulse that may go as unaccountably and uncontrollably as it came, but is the spontaneous outflow of the life that Christ gives.

So the question of a church is not open to a Christian heart. A Christian man knows he must have fellowship. He feels that his deepest life will wither without it. He hungers for it. If he cannot find a church he will try to create one.

Just here is often an acute problem. Sometimes one may be so situated that there seems to be no church within reach where one can find fellowship. The only church or churches accessible, because of their forms of worship, their doctrines, or the character of some prominent in them, rather repel than attract. Here I would not speak dogmatically, but in my judgment the right thing to do is to try honestly, humbly, heartily to see if fellowship is not after all possible in one of these churches, or, as it may be, in the only one accessible. The whole thing often looks so different from the inside from what it does when viewed from without. It seems almost inconceivable that there are not some genuinely Christian features about any organization that professes to be a Christian church. And if one fixes one's eye on these the faults or inconsistencies may come to seem as inconsiderable as the good points do when one's eye is fixed on the bad. It seems to me altogether the finer and the nobler thing to make the best of an actual church. I fancy there are a good many churches in the land reasonably open to criticism because of their spirit or management which could be made over in a year if all the people in the neighborhood who are Christians at heart would throw in their whole strength in making that church as helpful as it could be made to the whole community. One day of honest effort to improve a defective church is worth more than a year of holding aloof or of merely destructive criticism.

If such a thing should be that a Christian man finds himself where there is no church he can conscientiously join, or where there is no church at all, then as he would wherever he located, make sure of a water supply, so he must for his soul's sake find fellowship or make it, if it be only the fellowship of two. That is perhaps the reason why our Lord gave such special assurances to a church, while he reduced the conditions which constitute a church to the minimum. "Again I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."—Matt. xiii. 19, 20.



Dr. BLAND.



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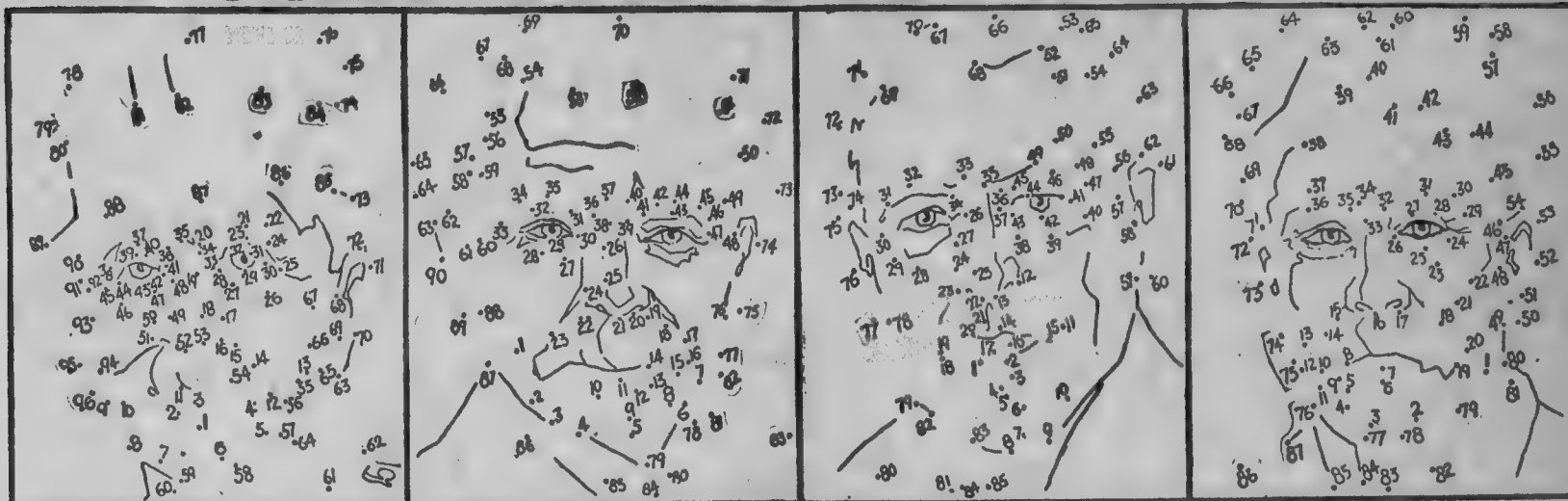
**H. CATER** BRANDON, MAN.

There, it seems to me, is the Charter of a Church—its constitution and authority. No true church can have less or need have more.

The other idea I must leave till next week.



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The best completed pictures with the names correct can win \$510.00 in cash. The completed pictures must be clipped from this paper and attached to a separate sheet containing the names of the great men represented by the diagrams, together with complete name and address of contestant in the upper right-hand corner of paper. Complete list of grand prizes to be awarded is shown in the next column.

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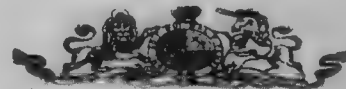
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# The Countrywoman

## Speech from the Throne

**I**N the speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of parliament on Thursday, there was forecasted some important legislation in which women are specially interested. Among other things it was announced that there will be a bill providing that women may sit in parliament. Other bills will provide for the promotion of desirable immigration and farm settlement, to promote vocational education, to create a department of public health, and for the validation of the prohibition orders-in-council.

The department of health is something which women have been asking for for years. They have been urging too that its corollary, a child welfare bureau, be established. While no mention of this is contained in the speech from the throne, it is hoped that it is not overlooked. Women would do well to ascertain that this will be included. We may safely look for a progressive immigration policy, that is, from point of view of numbers. Insistence should be made that very great regard should be had for quality also. It is with extreme satisfaction that we learn that the prohibition orders-in-council are to become enactments on the statute books. That women are at last to have the right to sit in parliament is gratifying. On the whole, the slate of new legislation which is of particular interest to women is fairly gratifying. It behooves women to keep in touch with the progress of these various measures. Perhaps the best way is to write to your own member in Ottawa and ask him for copies of the bills, and for copies of Hansard. He will be glad to send them to you free of charge.

## Farm Women and Party

It is significant that the enfranchisement of women and the birth of a great, new independence in politics should come at one and the same time. At the time the third of the three provincial conventions was discussing the resolution to declare for definite political action, the wires were sending all over Canada the news that women were to be effectively enabled to vote and to be elected to seats in the House of Commons. What cannot such a great independent political body as the Grain Growers and the United Farmers do, with such a Platform as that outlined by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, coming into existence concurrently with the entrance of a great new electorate? Dr. Bland, in his convention address, appealed to the grain growers to become a new independent political force, a force untrammelled by past misdeeds. Can the influence of such a body on Canadian politics be estimated when with it come thousands of voters as devoid of a past as the grain growers as a political body?

Other political parties are making every effort to enlist the sympathetic support of the women, why not the most deserving, the supporters of the Farmers' Platform?

## Securing Help for Farm Women

A resolution which came before the convention of the Women's Section Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and one of very wide import, was: "Resolved that the government of Canada be petitioned to send farm women to Britain to secure help for farm women, thus assuring better help than former agencies have been able to obtain." This is a specially timely question for our farm women to take up. No pronouncements have as yet come from the department of immigration and colonization, but something must be forthcoming in the near future. No immigration movement can be looked for until Canadian men overseas are all returned. But it is well, while the minister and his department are preparing a line of policy to be adopted after the period of repatria-

tion, to send suggestions for such policy to the department.

Recently a new appointment in the department of immigration and colonization was made in the person of Robert J. C. Stead as publicity agent. His head office will be at Ottawa, and it is presumed that he will conduct a wide publicity campaign, both on this side of the Atlantic and overseas. We may look for large numbers of unmarried women to be among those seeking occupations in Canada. The women of Canada should stress for selective immigration. Not only should they stress for selective immigration, but they should urge that those officials who are in charge of the selection should be men and women intimately acquainted with the requirements of persons suitable to the strenuous life on our western farms.

The resolution was left in the hands of the executive for their consideration and action. The executive of the Saskatchewan Women's Section has had long work on this question of help, and suitable help for our farm women, and they may be trusted to do what is best with this resolution.

## Mothers' Pension for Alberta

A news dispatch from Edmonton says several government bills of considerable importance have been introduced into the legislature, one of the most interesting of which is the Mothers' Pensions Act, or the Mothers' Allowance Act, as it is known in Alberta.

This act provides pensions for needy mothers who are widows or whose husbands are insane. The cities or towns will be required by this legislation to appoint a relief officer and pay him his salary, and in addition pay half of the relief supplied to the needy widows. Provision is made by the act for the supervision of districts without relief officers. Though the cities and towns appoint the relief officers the province has the right to dismiss such an official.

### Question of Relief

The question of relief reads in part as follows:—

"Any woman who is a widow and who, having in her custody a child or children under the age of 15 years, is unable by reason of poverty to take proper care of them, may apply to the relief officer of the district of which she is resident. The relief officer shall make a full and complete enquiry and shall report to the superintendent of neglected and dependent children, who, if satisfied that the case is one which is a proper one for assistance, shall recommend to the attorney-general the payments to such woman of such sum in weekly instalments as he may seem fit, but not exceeding \$3.00 per week in respect of each such child."

## Toronto Hands Us Another

Isn't it perfectly maddening and irritating to have continually handed out programs prepared by a handful of women for "Canadian women"? This time it comes from the Women's Committee to the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. The committee to date numbers 14. And yet it has the presumption to spread broadcast "A unity program for Canadian women." At the most it is a unity program for the fourteen members, but for any other women the committee has no authority to speak. An enquiry to a representative of the Canadian Reconstruction Association in Winni-

peg elicited the information that the boards in the various cities have been asked to name women who will serve on the committee. They are not representative in any sense of the term, since they are not elected representatives by any duly organized body of women, but are merely 14 individuals expressing their respective individual opinions. One does not need to be told that this, too, comes from Toronto. For the production of concentrates of egotism, assurance and self-complacency Toronto has not a peer.

Miss Marjory MacMurphy, who heads the committee, says in Women's Century: "The members of the committee represent many varied activities and interests of Canadian women, and are competent to advise with regard to child welfare, housing, etc."

If their program testified to their competency, we would not mind their shouting their qualifications to the four winds, and we might forgive them for presuming to give to "Canadian women a unity program." But the program is a sad failure. It is filled with "shoulds" for everyone except the Women's Committee. The program says the Dominion government should do this and the provincial governments something else, but

contain no definite statement of just how the Women's Committee itself is planning to help. It talks soulfully and beautifully, and not a little patronizingly and indefinitely, through 24 separate clauses, which even in the aggregate mean nothing at all.

## The Call of Protection

The personnel of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association is made up of many of the manufacturing and financial magnates of Canada. It is added machinery to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the

maintenance of high protection. It was organized only a short time before it branched out and included in its organization a Women's Department. Considering the make-up of the association and the underlying economic policies which dominate it (and "underlying" is used advisedly), it is not difficult to see that it had a definite purpose in view when it organized a Women's Department. Women are largely the purchasers in Canada. It is quite natural that an association that thrives on protection should be anxious to train Canadian women to buy made-in-Canada goods. So far the Women's Department has "been beating about the bush" and only occasionally has given a hint of what is behind all this organization at this time. But we may look for an avowal of its real purpose any time.

The Toronto News, a protection organ, is paving the way. Recently, in a box on the front page each day, it has had an appeal to the Canadian woman purchaser to spend her money on Canadian-made goods. They tell about the shoes that are manufactured in Canada, sent over to the United States, marked there as American goods and resold in Canada today for their excellence and quality. Each day they sing the praise of the Canadian-manufactured goods. This is paving the way for a gas barage of high protection into the homes of Canadian women. This is splendid propaganda for the protection interests, for every dollar which would go into the Canadian federal treasury on the article purchased in the United States goes into the pockets of the manufacturers of Canada if the purchased article is made in Canada.

## Alberta's Dower Law

It would appear from newspaper reports that certain capitalistic interests are endeavoring to introduce an amendment to the Dower Law of Alberta which rather weakens it. Hon. John R. Boyle, attorney-general, introduced the amendment. The Albertan says: "An amendment to the Dower Act has been introduced which will inevitably weaken the value of this legislation as a protective measure to the women who most need it. The amendment aims to validate the claim of a mortgagor or purchaser above the wife's dower in cases where the wife is not actually living on the homestead. It is designed to save trouble for mortgage companies and land speculators."

"That Dower Act was little enough to concede to the wives and mothers of this province, whose interests should take precedence over those of mortgage companies in a matter of this kind. Any movement to weaken it should be resisted. The Next-of-Kin has already registered a protest, and other women's societies are doubtless alive to the danger."

"It is worth noting that when the first dower bill was drafted at the session before the last election, it contained a number of provisos of this kind, designed to protect mortgagors before wives and mothers. Premier Sifton shovelled this draft into the waste basket and designed a short, clear-cut, simple measure, which afforded perfect protection as far as it goes. It does not go as far as dower laws in Ontario and many of the states. Now, there is a danger that this simple, direct, effective legislation is about to be cut across at the solicitation of certain agents who put capitalistic interests ahead of everything else on earth. The women should hold fast to what they have. If any amendments are to be introduced, they should be of a nature to extend dower rights rather than to curtail them."

## Clean Bill of Health

Practically every convention of women that has been held recently has asked that the parties to a marriage contract should have first a certificate of health. The Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Social Service League of Alberta are the two latest to make this demand. Surely before a great many more conventions are convened the provincial governments will see that public opinion is so strong behind this demand that they will be amply justified in passing it.

The demand does not go far enough unless it asks that some examination as to mentality be included. This, however, has many obstacles in its path. It is said that 90 per cent. of mental defectiveness is hereditary. In that event mental defectives, above all others, should not be permitted to marry. If women ever get all they ask for, mental defectives will be segregated, and this will eliminate that phase of the problem. So much in marriage depends on the health and strength of the contracting parties that it seems little short of criminal to permit those persons to marry who are physically unfit. While the unfit-ness remains so long as there is any ailment to which human flesh is heir, it is particularly so of those persons who are suffering from venereal diseases. Far too many homes are wrecked through the physical unfitness of its two builders to allow this matter to continue as it has. When war, that death-machine, demands physical fitness almost above everything else, does it not appear very inconsistent to demand less in the marriage contract, when only through marriage may we look for the immortality of life itself?

"What are you laughing about?"

"Now that peace is here I'm thinking of the poor guys who got married to escape the draft."—Judge.



"Scoop 'er Up."  
Little Dick Alford, of Oak Lake, is a Winner.



# Hot Breads

IS THERE any more appetizing odor imaginable than the smell of freshly-baked bread or buns? And there are few things that taste better. At my old home the Sunday morning breakfast was almost invariably rolled oats porridge (my father was Scotch so there was always rolled oats porridge), creamed salt cod and potatoes and hot rolls. When the bread was put in the pans on Saturday morning, a generous piece of the dough was cut off, a little shortening mixed in, and this was set on the pie shelf in the basement, brought up and put in the pans before bed time and in the morning they were light enough to bake for breakfast. There are many ways in which bread dough may be utilized to give variety. These hot-breads may be used to supplant some of the richer pastries and cakes, which are more expensive, less easily digested and take more time to prepare.

The ability to make good bread and hot-breads should be considered one of the most desirable accomplishments a girl could acquire. It is the strong foundation for all cookery.

**Scotch Oat Cakes**  
2 cups standard oatmeal  
A pinch of soda  
Water  
1½ teaspoon salt  
Level teaspoon dripping

Mix the salt, soda and oatmeal, work in the shortening and add enough water to make a dough. Roll very thin and bake in a moderate oven.

**Bran Muffins**  
2 cups bran  
1 cup flour  
1 teaspoon soda (small)  
4 tablespoons butter  
3 tablespoons molasses  
1½ cups sour milk

Mix the sour milk and molasses, add the bran and the soda sifted with the flour, and lastly the melted butter or butter substitute. If a substitute is used for the butter add a little salt.

**Golden Corn Cake**  
¾ cup cornmeal  
¼ cup sugar  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 egg  
1½ cups flour  
4 level teaspoons baking powder  
1 cup milk  
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk, well-beaten egg and butter. Bake in a shallow buttered pan in a hot oven. This may be used as a muffin batter. Delicious with syrup or honey.



The Finished Product.

## Plain Rolls

Shape the dough into small balls and place, just touching each other, in greased pans. Do not make them too large. Most people prefer the crust to the inside part of a roll and if they are small or baked in muffin pans a maximum amount of crust will be obtained.

## Parker House Rolls

These may be made with a special dough, but are really very nice made with bread dough. Roll or press the dough to about three quarters of an inch thickness. Cut with a round or oval biscuit cutter. Crease in the middle with a floured knife handle; brush one-half with melted butter and fold over. Place one inch apart in a greased pan, let rise until doubled in size and bake.

## Braids

Take three strips of dough about one-quarter inch thick and one-half inch wide and braid them together. Finished braids may be from five to eight inches long. Place these in a greased pan far enough apart so that they will not touch each other in baking. Let rise and bake. Serve with jam or syrup.

## Zwiback

Cut buns through centre until the crumb is thoroughly dry and a light golden brown. These are good for children or any one who is troubled with starch indigestion.

## Swedish Tea Ring

Roll the dough as thin as possible keeping it square. Spread with melted butter and sugar, cinnamon, nuts, fruit or any desired filling. Roll like a jelly roll; join the ends together to form a ring. Place in a shallow pan and make cuts with the scissors extending almost to the inside edge of the ring, the cuts being about one inch apart. Twist each piece so that the cut side is up. Let rise and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with jelly or jam.

## French Toast

To each egg add about one-half cup milk. Dip pieces of bread in this mixture so that the sides are moistened, but the bread is not soaked. Brown in a pan using as little fat as possible. Serve with syrup, jelly or jam.

## Clover Leaf Rolls

Pinch off from bread dough, after the second rising, bits of dough about one inch in diameter, roll between hands until perfectly round. Place three together in greased muffin tins. Let rise and bake.

## Whole Wheat Gems With Dates

1 egg  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 cup whole flour  
2 tablespoons melted butter  
1 teaspoon sugar  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
1 cup milk  
1 cup white flour  
½ lb. dates

Remove the stone from the dates and cut fine. Beat the egg, add the milk and sugar, sift the baking powder and salt with the flour. Add the melted shortening last. Bake in gem pans. Sweet cream or condensed milk may be substituted for the milk in this recipe and the butter omitted.

## Boston Brown Bread

1 cup white flour  
1 cup cornmeal  
1 teaspoon salt  
¼ cup molasses  
1 cup Graham flour  
1 teaspoon soda  
2 cups sour milk or buttermilk

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add molasses and milk, stir until well mixed, turn into a greased mold and steam three and one-half hours. Serve with baked beans.

## Luncheon Nut Muffins

1 cup rye or barley flour  
½ teaspoon soda  
1 cup sour milk  
¼ cup chopped nuts  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup oat flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
½ cup molasses  
¼ cup chopped raisins

Mix well together the barley or rye flour, the oat flour, the soda, baking powder and salt; add the cup of sour milk and the molasses. Stir well and add the nuts and raisins. These muffins may be made with sweet or condensed milk by omitting the soda and using two teaspoons baking powder. These are nice served with one of the fruit butters.

## Bran Drops

2 cups bran  
1 cup white flour  
¼ teaspoon salt  
¼ cup molasses or corn syrup  
1 cup seeded raisins  
1 teaspoon soda  
2 tablespoons sugar  
1 egg  
1 cup milk

Mix and drop by spoonfuls on greased tins. Dates or figs may be used instead of raisins.

## Five out of Seven American Housewives

now use what are known as combination or double-acting baking powders. This style of baking powder has two actions. It acts first when cold water or milk is added in the mixing bowl. Its second action requires the heat of the oven. This strong, double leavening power is what is needed for the heavy Government Standard flour in use today.

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Hamilton, Canada



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## Raisin Rolls

Bread dough  
Cinnamon  
Sugar

Butter or substitute  
Seeded raisins

Roll the bread dough in a sheet one-quarter inch thick, spread with the softened butter or butter substitute and sprinkle with sugar and a little cinnamon, then sprinkle seeded raisins over the dough. Roll up like a jelly roll. Cut into pieces about one inch thick. Place these close together cut side up in a greased pan, add a few bits of butter or butter substitute, let them stand until they are double their bulk. Bake in a hot oven.

## Emergency Corn Biscuits

1 1/2 cups white flour	4 level teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup cornmeal	1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening	1 teaspoon sugar
1 cup cold water	

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Mix in the shortening with a knife or the finger tips. Add the cold water and mix well. Drop by spoonfuls into greased muffin tins or on a greased baking sheet one and one-half inches apart. Bake in a hot oven.

## Brioche

These are the delicious little French coffee cakes that are often served with afternoon tea. Take very light bread dough, roll in a thin sheet and spread very lightly with softened butter, fold in three pressing lightly with the rolling pin. Cut in strips about one inch wide and four inches long. Take these strips between the thumb and forefinger of each hand and twist them gently in opposite directions, then bring the ends together in horse-shoe shape and place in a well greased pan about two inches apart. Let rise and bake. Brush over with a thin icing and serve with coffee or tea.

## Sour Cream Biscuits

1 cup sour cream	1/2 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon soda	1/2 teaspoon salt
Flour	

Mix the sour cream and milk, sift the soda and salt with the flour, adding enough flour to make a soft dough. Handle as little as possible and bake in a hot oven. Serve with honey or maple syrup.

## Cream, Rye or Whole Wheat Gems

1 cup cream	2 cups sour milk or buttermilk
1 egg	1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon soda
Whole wheat or rye flour	White flour

Beat the egg well, add the cream, sour milk and sugar. Sift the soda and salt with the flour. Use one part white flour to two parts whole wheat or rye, using enough to make a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans and serve with jam, honey, syrup or any of the fruit butters.

## Peanut Butter Pinwheels

The children always love anything made of peanut butter.

2 cups flour	Milk
1/2 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons shortening
4 level teaspoons baking powder	Peanut butter

Measure the flour after it is sifted, then sift again with salt and baking powder, work in the shortening and mix to a dough, stiff enough to roll, with milk. About three-quarters of a cup will be needed. Roll out lightly into a strip one-half inch thick, spread with a thin layer of softened peanut butter. Roll up like a jelly roll and cut in one-half inch slices. Put them on a buttered cookie sheet or biscuit tin so they will not touch. Bake in a hot oven.

## Brown Loaf

3 cups whole wheat flour	1 dessert spoonful golden syrup
2 cups buttermilk	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cream of tartar	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup white flour	

Mix dry ingredients, add syrup and buttermilk. Put mixture into a greased and floured tin. Bake in a moderate oven for about one hour. This loaf is better if kept a day or two before using.

## Hot Cross Buns

This is a quick way to make hot cross buns.

2 cups white flour	1/2 teaspoon mixed spice
2 teaspoons baking powder	2 cups rye flour
1 tablespoon butter substitute	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon chopped mixed peel	2 tablespoons brown sugar
	1/2 cup seeded raisins
	Milk to mix

Sift the flour and baking powder together, add the shortening, brown sugar, mixed peel, raisins and mixed spice, and mix with the milk to make a smooth dough. Turn it onto a floured board and divide it into equally sized pieces, make each into a small ball. Place the buns on floured baking sheet, leaving a space

between them. Mark each one deeply with the back of a knife in the form of a cross and put them in the oven. Shortly before they are done brush the tops with milk or a glaze, made by mixing a little honey and yolk of egg.

## Buttermilk Biscuits

2 cups flour	2 tablespoons shortening
2 teaspoons cream of tartar	1 cup currants
1 teaspoon soda	1/2 teaspoon salt
Buttermilk	

Sift flour, soda, salt and cream of tartar together. Rub in shortening, add currants and enough buttermilk to make a soft dough. Smooth out, handling as little as possible. Cut and bake in a quick oven. Serve with syrup or honey.

## Roman Meal Johnny Cake

1 cup Roman meal	1 cup milk
1 cup flour	1 egg
1/2 teaspoon soda	2 teaspoons molasses or syrup
1/2 cup sugar	
1/2 cup butter	

Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg well beaten, the milk, Roman meal and the soda sifted with the flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

## Nut Bread

2 cups flour	1 1/2 cups milk
2 cups Graham flour	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup syrup or sugar
1 cup nuts	

Sift the two flours into a basin, add the salt, nuts, baking powder, the egg well beaten, the molasses and milk. Mix well and turn into a well-buttered tin. Let stand for twenty minutes and bake.

## Graham Fruit Bread

2 cups Graham flour	1 cup white flour
1/2 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons molasses	1 teaspoon soda
1 cup sour milk	4 tablespoons water
1/2 cup chopped nuts	1/2 cup sultana raisins
1/2 cup chopped dates	

Sift the flour, add the salt and sugar. Dissolve the baking soda in the four tablespoons warm water. Add the molasses to the milk. Mix well and turn into a buttered and floured cake tin. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

## Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:

**Flour Cook Books.**—Five Roses Cook Book, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg (30 cents); Ogilvie's Book for a Cook, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg; Recipe Bulletin, Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon, Sask.; Robin Hood Cook Book, Robin Hood Mills Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. (25 cents); Purdy Flour Cook Book, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg (20 cents).

**Table Syrup.**—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canadian Starch Co., Montreal; Mapleline Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.

**Molasses.**—Domolco Recipe Book, W. H. Escott Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

**Butter and Lard Substitutes.**—Crisco Recipe Fold-ers, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg; Armour Oleomargarine Recipe Book, Watson & Truesdale, Winnipeg.

**Milk and Milk Products.**—Evaporated Milk Recipes, Borden Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation Milk, Carnation Milk Products Co., Kilm, The Canadian Milk Products Co., Winnipeg.

**Baking Powder Cook Books.**—Ryzon Baking Book, General Chemical Co., New York; Table and Kitchen, Price's Baking Powder Co., Montreal; Blue Ribbon Cook Book, Blue Ribbon Co., Winnipeg (25 cents); Reliable Recipes, Eggo Baking Powder Co., Hamilton, Ont.

**Fruit.**—The Health Fruits of Florida, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Florida; Good Things to Eat, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.; Sunkist Recipes, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prize Recipe Book, California Peach Growers, Fresno, Cal.; Sun Maid Recipe Book, California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.

**Sugar.**—Lantic Sugar, Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Montreal.

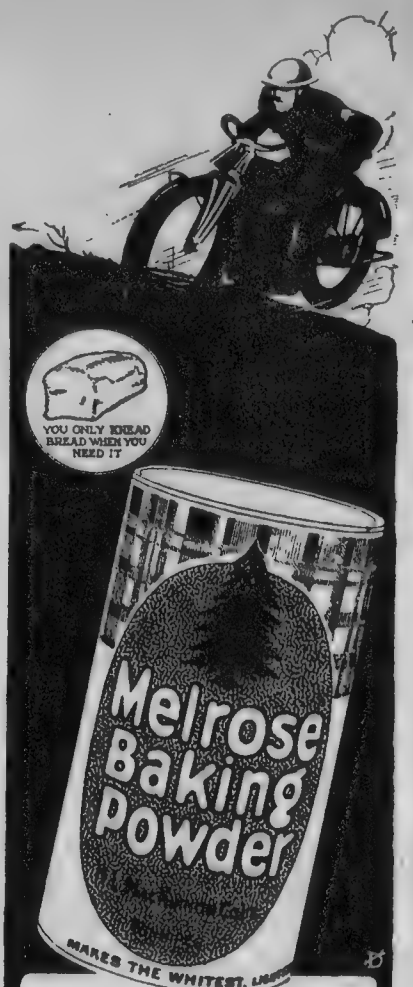
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# Farm Women's Clubs

## WRITE TO THESE PERSONS

If you require any information or literature regarding the work of women in the farmers' movement: Manitoba women are requested to write to Miss Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan women are requested to write Mrs. John McNaughtan, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Saskatchewan; Alberta women are requested to write Miss Anna Archibald, acting secretary, U.F.W.A., Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alberta.

## Silver Creek to the Fore

**T**HE Silver Creek W.G.G.A., of Kamsack, had, on December 31, 1918, 20 paid-up members. In March, 1918, we decided to help the Ambulance fund by giving \$75 from our treasury. On June 15, we held an auction sale of articles donated by the Grain Growers, the men's local included. This netted us \$525, which was given to the Kamsack Red Cross. On August 21, Kamsack's fair day, the W.G.G.A. had a lunch stand. As all refreshments were donated by the members, there was no expense, and we realized the sum of \$72.25, which was also turned over to the Kamsack Red Cross.

We were planning a supper and sale of work for some patriotic purpose, but on account of the "flu" epidemic it was not held in 1918.—Mrs. G. R. Kraft, secretary, Silver Creek W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

## McCord's Good Year

We have 15 members enrolled. During 1918 we held 18 meetings, with an average attendance of nine members. We hold our meetings twice a month from house to house, thereby encouraging the social interest of the members. Owing to the influenza epidemic we did not hold any meetings in October, November and December. We had a fish-pond social in the spring, making \$68, with practically no expense, as the articles were nearly all donated. In July, at our annual grain growers' union picnic, we held a bazaar of sewing articles, making \$146.50. We sent \$105 to different patriotic funds, Belgian Relief, Red Cross and Ambulance funds. We made up and sent overseas to the boys of this neighborhood 20 boxes, containing fruit cake, socks, handkerchiefs, gum, packages of dates, toothbrushes, tooth-paste, soap, etc.

In the winter months we have joint meetings of a social nature, such as debates, spelling matches, music, etc., with the men, besides our regular meetings. At our regular meetings we have subjects assigned to a leader, afterwards discussed by all the members. We have chosen for our local motto: "I'm Done Refusing." We sent a delegate to the convention last year and intend to send another this year.—Mrs. G. Hodgins, corresponding secretary, McCord W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

## Hall for Far North

An event of much importance to the people of Swan River, Alberta, took place on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1918, when our new public hall was opened with a short entertainment, followed by a chicken supper and a dance. After the rendering of our Canadian national anthem, "O, Canada," by the audience and an address from U.F.A. President H. Anderson, a letter was read containing outstanding admission fees for our local overseas boys and a request that their places for dinner be left vacant, which was responded to by "The Maple Leaf Forever," while two little girls raised the Canadian flag. The program, which was brief, was well received by everyone, as was the supper which followed. We were very sorry that, owing to the "flu," a great many were not able to attend. About \$130 was raised. The fine floor tempted many, and dancing then became the order of the evening.—F. Field, press correspondent.

## Something New

To arouse interest in the community library, which is being started by the lady grain growers of Oakville, a competition has been arranged whereby persons will start a book on a journey and see how much money can be collected to start the new library. The rules for the competition are as follows:—

- (1) Competition begins February 3 and ends March 29.
- (2) Entries into the contest may be left with Miss C. Bradley, at the telephone booth, or Miss Bell, at the co-operative store.

"What Happened to Mary." Dorothy Mudge: "Long Live the King"; "When a Man's a Man." Mrs. Fred Anderson: "Chronicles of Avonlea"; "Kitchener's Mob." Mrs. Whitmore: "The Road to Understanding"; "If Any Man Sin"; "The Cow Puncher." Miss Stoddart: "Laddie." Mrs. Fred Metcalf: "Mr. Britling Sees it Through"; "The War of Patricia Battray"; "The Daughter of the Land." Mrs. Alford: "In the Eyes of the World"; "The Money Master."

## Acme Section Original

Acme Women Grain Growers are not



Zealandia W.S.G.G.A.

- (3) Only three books can be sent out by one competitor.
- (4) Ten cents per reading.

- (5) Donations may be given without reading book.
- (6) Any book entered into the contest may not be changed.

- (7) Money to be handed in to Miss C. Bradley on or before Monday, April 1.
- (8) Each competitor must be responsible for their own books. Each person who reads the book must sign their name on a paper placed in the book for that purpose.

A suitable prize will be offered for the one returning the most money at the end of the competition. The money thus collected to be used to purchase new books for the community library. The following have contributed books as follows:—

Mrs. Mudge: "The Winning of Barbara Worth"; "My Strangest Case";

waiting to be shown, but are leading the way. They have planned a fine winter's program of a unique character, which appears to "fill the bill."

The secretary, in forwarding her report to the council, says:—

"The Women's Section of the Acme local held a splendid meeting at the home of Mrs. G. Hillier, on January 15. The first business was to appoint a new secretary, as the late one, Mrs. C. M. Stout, had gone to the coast for the winter. Mrs. T. Thompson was chosen and all are looking forward to a pleasant term of work."

As a means of arranging a program for the year, slips of paper were passed around, on which each member wrote the name of a subject she wished to have discussed at the meetings. This resulted in a list of subjects which showed women are ready to work for the betterment of conditions in their

## ENLARGING OUR VISION

By Irene Parlbay.



Mrs. Irene Parlbay

Now supposing we have achieved the idea of our organization as a "Union," have developed the qualities of unselfishness, loyalty and "divine discontent," the next step is to enlarge our vision. Farm people, as a rule, do not read enough, do not think enough about national and international questions; they narrow down their lines to the least common denominator. Try to broaden your outlook with the help of club work. Do not regard your club as a little isolated rain puddle, but as one of many little rivulets flowing into the great river of national life, which again, as it widens out, flows into the great ocean of international life. Does not that though, right away, give you a

vision of your club work? That even in our little quiet backwaters of life, in our humdrum rural districts, we can, through our organization, keep our fingers on the pulse of national and international affairs! That sounds like a great big exaggeration of facts, does it not, but don't you realize that the thing you call government, is really only an echo of the will of the people? It may seem like a very false echo some times, but that is because the people do not speak clearly enough, or perhaps were too inert to speak at all, and just allowed one little clique to make the noise. The politician always has his ear close to the ground like an Indian scout, and when he hears a sufficient number of voters demanding any reform in a clear enough voice, he just comes running to hand it out to them with his most engaging manner. And so you see reform, or legislation is the result of public opinion, public sentiment, and we in our little clubs, scattered over the country, are busy, if we realize at all, in moulding public opinion; in making public sentiment on matters which touch our provincial, national and international life.

We are unconsciously producing psychological effects, and the larger our vision becomes by exercising it, the greater will be the effect of our opinions and our sentiments on the life of the country.

own immediate surroundings and are getting a clearer and broader view of the meaning of citizenship.

Two delegates were appointed for the annual convention, who are expected to bring back lots of enthusiasm and vim to help through the rest of the year.

Twelve new members joined, which brings the membership well over the 20 mark. The subject for the next meeting will be: "Entertainment for the Young People," which will be introduced by Mrs. W. Davies, and to be followed by an open discussion.

A little music and some singing brought a most enjoyable meeting to a close, and all are looking forward to a good number of the same kind during the year.

## Briar Mound Homemakers

Briar Mound Homemakers are still alive and at work. Over \$100 was raised on our quilt, which was auctioned off, and the money was given to the Red Cross. On August 24 a picnic was held at Lakeside on our anniversary. The sum of \$47 was taken in. The sum of \$30 was sent to the Red Cross, to be equally divided between the Red Cross and the prisoners of war in Germany. Miss Mabel Manery made and sold tickets to the amount of \$22.50, the proceeds of which went for soldiers' comforts. Thirteen boxes were packed and sent to our soldiers overseas. The "flu," of course, has been busy in the district, and our meetings have been somewhat interfered with lately. Death has claimed one of our members, and one member has been married, but we still hope to keep her as a club member. Our club also won the prize offered by the Foam Lake Agricultural Society for the best collection of garden produce grown by any club.—Mrs. George Wallace, secretary.

## Zealandia Very Active

The annual meeting of the Zealandia W.G.G.A. was held on January 25, with a good attendance.

A report of the year's work done was given by the secretary. Our association has co-operated with the Red Cross, and amount of sewing done is as follows: 150 kit bags, 265 pairs socks knit, 318 flannel shirts, 166 suits pyjamas, 12 trench caps and eight quilts. Several women who did not knit or sew contributed money, to the amount of \$170.

We also contributed \$18 towards the Ambulance fund, and \$12.40 to Social Service work.

During the summer months we have held our meetings at the members' homes, and for the winter joint meetings with the men.

Our officers for 1919 are: President, Mrs. J. Liggett; vice-president, Mrs. Mrs. W. D. Robertson; sec. treas., Mrs. A. J. Wilkie. Our club has a paid-up membership of 25.—Mrs. A. J. Wilkie, sec. treas., Zealandia W.G.G.A., Sask.

## Millbrook Women Organize

A meeting at Millbrook, on February 15, was addressed by Bruce Edie, district director, and Walter Harvey, district secretary, on the work and aims of the association, especially as related to women. Following the addresses it was decided to organize. A membership of 15 was secured and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Jackson Holmes; vice-president, Mrs. Isaac Cook; secretary-treasurer, Miss Dunlop. The thought in the minds of the members was that they were organizing simply a Women's Section, but as there is no local association at Millbrook, the new organization really represents the association there and is practically a local Grain Growers' Association. It is believed that a considerable membership can be secured and it is hoped that this new body with a membership wholly of women, will extend its work and influence and in due time take in with them a number of "mere men." In the meantime, they hold the unique distinction of representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' locally by an organization in which up-to-date women have taken the initiative and established the cause. Congratulations are in order.



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British and Allied nations.

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bearance as we know you will agree that the great call  
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of all.

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BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

## School Hygiene in Practice

Director for Saskatchewan Tells What is Being Done There and How Pro-  
gram Works Out—By Jean Browne

**P**RESIDENT Wilson has said: "Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there can be no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children." The President's reference in this connection was the protection of children from disease and from lowered efficiency due to physical defects.

The School Hygiene Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Education is attempting to afford this protection to the boys and girls of this province, but in this work the co-operation of all parents is needed if results are to be secured.

The slogan of School Hygiene is "Prevention," or in other words "Keep the well child well." In order to do this everything in connection with the school, the grounds, the building, lighting, heating, ventilating, desks and seats, cleaning, water supply and toilets, should all be such as will favor health conditions.

In the past, the conditions to which I have referred have been lamentably bad. There might have been some excuse for these unhygienic conditions in the early pioneer days, but no excuse can be offered for these conditions remaining bad. After considering this question carefully for a number of years, I have reached the conclusion that the reason can be found in the indifference of both teachers and parents. It has always amazed me that mothers who are so fastidiously clean in their own homes, will send forth their precious little folk to filthy schools with seeming indifference. Do they forget that during the school period these children spend more of their waking hours in school than they do in their own homes?

For some strange reason we have accepted low standards of cleanliness for our schools. There is only one reasonable standard of cleanliness for a school, and that is that the school shall be kept as clean as the cleanest home in the community. I can almost imagine I hear the reader say: "That is all very well, but we can't get anybody to scrub the school." But this is not the reason for dirty schools. Just as soon as the mothers of this province decide that the schools to which their children go must be kept clean, just so soon will all these obstacles vanish.

### "Flu" a Good Advertiser

Possibly the scourge which has just swept over our country will call attention to the need of good ventilation in our schools. Unfortunately in our Canadian prairie provinces the winter weather is too inclement to depend on open windows as a means of properly ventilating our class rooms. Consequently we must have a system of ventilation in connection with the heating system. The three essentials of ventilation are—constant motion of the air, proper temperature and proper relative humidity. One-room rural schools which still have the old-fashioned un-jacketed heater are the worst offenders. The pupils sitting near the stove are always uncomfortably hot, and the pupils sitting farthest away are always too cold. Modern jacketed stoves and jacketed furnaces provide for the ingress of fresh air through a pipe leading to the outside of the building. This fresh, cold air is heated before being passed into the room, and an exit leading into the chimney provides for a return current of the air already in the room. If this system is properly looked after there will be constant circulation of the air in the room, and it will be equally diffused.

The same stoves and furnaces provide evaporating pans. If these are kept filled, several gallons of moisture

will be passed into the air of the classroom each day. Perhaps the greatest fault in connection with the ventilation of classrooms is that they are kept too hot and too dry. It is not exceptional to find a classroom kept at a temperature of from 70 degrees to 80 degrees, nor is it exceptional to find evaporating pans absolutely devoid of water. There is one invariable result of this condition. The pupils become restless and irritable and unable to concentrate their attention. Perhaps, still worse, is the purely physical effect of such a condition. The delicate mucous linings of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs become parched; the eyes begin to smart; the throat gets sore, and the pupils contract colds. I have frequently heard mothers say that they couldn't understand why their children caught



Miss Jean Browne,  
Director Physical Hygiene,  
Department of Education,  
Saskatchewan.

cold so easily. The reason is often to be found in the classroom.

In considering the various hygienic conditions of classrooms, it is difficult to say which should be regarded as being the most important. Much has been written on the lighting conditions of classrooms. As a result of a questionnaire sent out to all the rural and village schools of Saskatchewan we have been able to estimate that 51 per cent. of these schools are lighted by the pernicious system of windows placed on opposite sides of the room, and that 52 per cent. have inadequate window space. When, in addition to this, we find that only 93 per cent. of schools replying have window blinds, and that 80 per cent. of these are opaque, and that in 82 per cent. of the schools heard from the color of the walls is unsuitable, we begin to realize what an unnecessary strain is being imposed on the eyesight of the boys and girls in our rural schools.

### Some Problems

I trust the time will soon come when parents will interest themselves in the desks and seats in which their children sit for five or six hours every day. The stationary desks and seats still found in many schools were made with the idea of the child sitting at the desk. This might be made possible if children came in ready-made sizes, but they don't; consequently parents should demand that adjustable desks and seats be provided for their children. One of the most deplorable results of school life is the bad posture induced in many of our pupils as a result of sitting at a desk too high or too low, and on a seat too high or too low. All desks and seats should be made to conform to the requirements of the growing child. The only place for stationary desks and seats is on the scrap pile.

Just as important as the points I have dealt with are the problems connected with water supply, facilities for washing the hands, sanitary drinking fountains, and, perhaps most particularly, school toilets. So important was the question of school toilets considered in the United States, that a committee on rural school sanitation, appointed by the Bureau of Education, Washington, June, 1916, brought in the following report:—

"It is felt that insistence upon the construction of sanitary privies for use at rural schools, with due attention to their upkeep, will probably do more to impress the rising generation with the importance of observing hygienic laws than any other measure which may be employed for that purpose in connection with school life."

### Hygiene Most Important

Although by far the most important part of health work in the schools has to do with the hygienic conditions of the child's surroundings, still there are



other aspects to be considered. Statistics in various places have shown that among all large groups of children there are those suffering from defective vision, defective hearing, enlarged, diseased tonsils and adenoids, carious teeth, nervous disorders, mal-nutrition, etc. A child who has one or more of these defects is handicapped, not only during the school period, but for the rest of his life. Consider the case of the individual. Let us take for example a child who has a defective vision. The child himself probably does not

complain, because he is not aware that his own experience is not that of all the pupils in the class. Any assigned task that is done at the expense of a blurred page and smarting, burning eyes, will either be imperfectly executed or neglected. This means falling behind the rest of the class, and the child becomes discouraged and unhappy. The baneful influence of this on the character of a developing child may readily be seen. From the standpoint of the community it means that the child will take longer than the customary eight years in the public school, thus incurring more expense. In a broader way, it means that the state is losing, because this citizen will not be as useful as he might have been if there had been someone to point out to his parents the necessity for having him fitted with glasses.

#### Summary of Results

Consequently the Department of Education in Saskatchewan has undertaken a movement which will eventually reach out to every child in the province. This work is being undertaken by specially trained school nurses. The following is a summary of inspections which have been made by two school nurses during July, August and September of this year:—

Number of schools visited, 173; pupils inspected, 2,850; pupils with no defect found, 640; pupils with defective vision, 293; pupils with defective hearing, 70; pupils with enlarged or diseased tonsils, 807; pupils with adenoids, 336; pupils with decaying teeth, 1,125; permanent molars lost, 276; permanent molars decaying, 1,413; temporary teeth requiring dental care, 2,048; marked mal-occlusion, 44. Home visits, 22. Special cases: Cleft palate, 4; goitre, 16; orthopedic defects, 17; mal-nutrition, 18; pyorrhea, 4; tongue tied, 1; pediculosis, 36; ringworm, 2; chorea, 1; suspect trachoma, 38; suspect tuberculosis, 5; valvular heart disease, 2.

From the above it will be noted that only in 640 pupils was no serious defect found. This means that 2,210 pupils or nearly 78 per cent. of those examined had some physical handicap. The most prevalent defect is that of decaying teeth, and perhaps there is no condition which so lowers the general health of a child and consequently his progress in school as that of dental decay. Those parents who know the vital importance of preserving the first permanent molars will be dismayed to see that these inspections disclose the fact that 276 permanent molars were lost and that 1,413 were in need of filling. Perhaps the large number of cases of suspected trachoma is misleading. This was all found in one inspectorate in a locality which has been infected with trachoma for a number of years. No cases were found by the other school nurse working in another inspectorate.

#### Early Results

It is a little early to speak about results, and yet the response from the parents has exceeded all expectations. In most cases where parents have been notified by the school nurse about physical defects in their children they have, with very little delay, taken the children to the family physician, specialist or dentist, as the case may be. In some localities, when it was known that the school nurse is coming, fathers and mothers ask permission to bring younger children to school to have them examined also. Again, in one old-settled and prosperous district, parents have anticipated the nurse's visit by taking their children to the dentist or to the doctor to have defects remedied, so that their children might have a clean bill of health when the inspection was made.

For a number of years the leading cities of Saskatchewan have had a system of health inspection conducted by school nurses, but until recently nothing along this line has been done for the children in rural schools.

The time has now come, however, when parents and teachers are beginning to realize that among those things which go to make up a good education, health must rank first, and this holds true for every child in the province, whether he live in the city or on the farm.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# Young Canada Club

By Dixie  
Patton

## The New Contest

THE stories for the new contest announced two weeks ago are pouring in to the office these days. The ones who are to be winners will have to write something pretty good to beat those that are coming in. There is a choice of two subjects, "A Winter's Adventure" or "How the Fairies Prepared for Spring." Write on one side of the paper only, and be sure to give your name and address.

The contributions to the Blue Cross fund this week are:—

Florence Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.	.05
Celia Dickson, Govan, Sask.	.25
Wray Wiley, Keeler, Sask.	.10
Sarah McGee, Deloraine, Man.	.10
Carl Beton, Hersche, Sask.	.15
Nellie Kemsley, Craik, Sask.	.11
—Dixie Patton.	

## The Wicked Queen

A long time ago there lived a very rich king who was very kind to the poor people. The queen hated all the poor people and therefore did not get along very well with the king.

One day the king was called away on a long journey and would not be home for three weeks. He was very sorry to leave the poor people for he knew that the queen would treat them cruelly. The day before he went away he went to the queen and made her promise to take care of the poor people while he was away. She promised to give them everything they needed. The king went away rejoicing that at last he had got his wife to take care of the poor.

But not many days after the king had left, the queen made up her mind to treat the poor people as bad as she could, so she put them all in a deep dungeon. They had been in there about two weeks and thought they would never get out again, when someone saw a dove flying through a small hole in the wall that was used to let in the air. Everybody looked up, and sure

enough there was a dove with a leaf in his mouth. He flew down to the floor in the dungeon and dropped the leaf out of his mouth. A man ran and picked up the leaf and with a piece of stick, wrote a message on it and gave it to the dove again. The dove took it and flew back to the king with it. The very next day the king came home.

When he found out what the queen had done he was very angry. He went to the dungeon, let out the poor people and put his wife in, and for all I know she may be there yet.—Effie Scott, Mortlach, Sask.

## Keep Away

There is a land of grumbles,  
And in Disagreeable Town,  
The children just do nothing  
But grunt and scowl and frown.  
I shouldn't think it pleasant  
To live there long, should you?  
Where grunting, scowling, frowning,  
Is all that they can do.  
So if ever you should travel,  
And stop at Grumble City,  
And not come back, I think 't would be  
A most amazing pity.

I will answer all letters if some girls, my own age, which is 10, would care to write. Wishing the club much success.—Barbara Fahlman, Kronau, Sask.

## Lost and Saved

During a fearful storm in the English

Channel, the brig, Viola, was in danger of being wrecked, and the crew took to the boats. They had just left the vessel, when a great wave broke over it, sweeping off the deck-house, and carrying away also the big Newfoundland dog, Ben, the captain's constant companion and faithful friend.

In spite of the furious waves, the crew managed to keep afloat in their boats, and, at daybreak, reached the shore, where they were cared for by the kind-hearted fisher-folk. The poor dog, however, seemed to have been lost in the boiling waters.

How sad the captain was. Not so much because he had lost his good ship, but because faithful Ben was gone. He felt as if he had lost his best friend. He was a lonely man, without wife or family, and the dog was a gift from a dear friend. As he strolled along the shore, he saw a strange object that rose and sank with the waves. "Some part of the poor Viola, I suppose," he said, as he watched the dark speck riding on the crest of the waves. The speck came nearer, and the captain's heart gave a great thump.

Could it be fancy?

"No! no! It is Ben, dear old Ben!" Slowly the speck drifted towards the shore. It was the deck-house, and clinging to it, safe and sound, was the dear old dog. Rushing into the surf, the captain seized his faithful friend and

dragged him to the land. Laughing aloud for joy, he hugged the dog, and tried to warm him by rubbing his wet fur with his jacket.

Words cannot tell how happy Ben was to find his lost owner. Jumping and frisking about, licking his face and hands, lifting his great brown eyes to the captain's face, he told his joy as best he could.—From Ethel M. Parker, age 13 years, Penhold, Alta.

## Jack Frost

Once upon a time Jack Frost started to a lonely cottage by the road side. As he got there he laughed quietly and said, "Aha! I shall be busy making pictures tonight." He started to put little rows of frost flowers on the barbed-wire and little frost gardens on the hay stacks. As he was doing this he saw a man coming down to milk his cow. He ran up and painted his sweater up like a heap of snow. He paints the horses like it had been snowing and he always freezes the clothes up when mother hangs them out to dry; he makes the ground white too. He's a little mischief-maker.—Edith Peterson, age 9, Sialia, Alta.

## True Friends

I am going to tell you a true story about my dog Carlo. He will go down in the pasture and bring up the cattle and sheep all by himself. In the morning, when I come out, he runs up to me and puts out his paw and I shake hands with him. I give him the mail and he carries it in from the mail box for me. He will also climb up and down a ladder and sometimes teters with me. I have a set of harness and a nice little cart and sleigh for him, which I often hitch him to and have the best of fun. Amongst his other tricks he can ride horse-back. He is always willing to do whatever I want him to and he is never cross to anyone. He is very fond of children. I like my good dog, Carlo, and we are the best of friends.—Willie Britton, age 12, Wawanesa, Man.

## THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

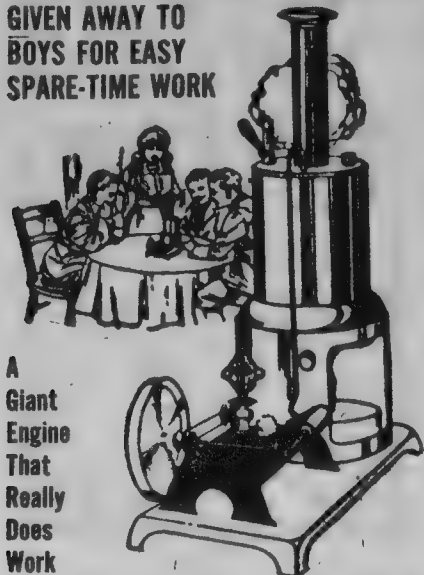
THIS is the Public Square in the chief village of the Wonderland of Doo. Isn't it a funny looking place? The main attraction is the fountain, surmounted by a statue of Old Doc Sawbones. In this he appears as a great orator making his speech of welcome to the artist when he first discovered the Wonderland of Doo and its wonderful little people. Those strange structures around the square are the public buildings. The strangest one of all, which has a porch carved like a man's head is the bank. The Doo Dads have made sure that the money will be safe in it. The front door is always locked and the only way to get in is to climb that long ladder or go up in the elevator. Here is one of the old-fashioned street cars that may still be found in Wonderland. See how the driver is coaxing his horse along with a carrot. He is going to crash right into the ladder that Roly and Poly are holding unless they gather their wits about them. Poor old Sleepy Sam has been arrested at last, for see how Flannel Feet, the Cop, is carting him away to the lock-up. It does not matter much to the lazybones, however, as he is snoozing away as peacefully as ever. The lock-up has no terrors for him, and he will likely have a good night's rest there.





## Boys! Sell Easter Cards THIS BIG WHISTLING STEAM ENGINE

GIVEN AWAY TO  
BOYS FOR EASY  
SPARE-TIME WORK



A  
Giant  
Engine  
That  
Really  
Does  
Work

Chug! Chug! Toot! Toot! Away she goes boys! Just watch her fly. The dandiest little steam engine any boy could wish to own, for running little toys. The engine is separate from the boiler, like the big engines, and has cylinders, pistons, rotating governor, fly-wheel, and, Gee Whizz! What a whistle! This wonderful little steam engine we send you, postpaid, for selling only \$4.50 worth of our beautiful Easter and Fancy Greeting Cards, at six for 10 cents. These cards are simply wonderful. The Easter Cards are handsomely embossed designs with Lillies, Crocuses, etc., and mottoes appropriate for the season. With an assortment of Gold Medal Cards you can give your customers much better selections than the store. This makes them so easy to sell. Don't delay. Order now. Send no money—we trust you as we have been trusting boys and girls for twenty-one years.—THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Dept. G.G.43.E., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "Twenty-first year in this business."

## Girls! Girls! Girls! I WANT TO BE YOUR BABY GIRL



Take me to live at your house and we'll be oh, so happy together! You'll be glad when you see me and won't you be proud! Just look at my cute dress, sweet bonnet, and pretty little shoes, and stockings. I have dainty underwear too, and you can dress and undress me. We'll be great chums and have some dandy times together. I will come right to your door and you will not have to pay a cent if you will just sell \$4.00 worth of our beautiful Easter and Fancy Greeting Cards at six for 10 cents. These cards are simply wonderful. The Easter Cards are handsomely embossed designs, with Lillies, Crocuses, etc., and mottoes appropriate for the season. With an assortment of Gold Medal Cards you can give your customers much better selections than the store; this makes them so easy to sell. Don't delay. Order now. Send no money—we trust you as we have been trusting boys and girls for twenty-one years.—THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Dept. G.G.11.E., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "Twenty-first year in this business."

## MILITARY WATCH GIVEN



Here's the watch you want! Up-to-date! Like our soldiers wear. Bright nickel case, good Swiss works. Boy's size—like picture—can be taken from the bracelet and worn with chain or fob; lady's size—very small and dainty—with side loops; either kind given for selling only \$8.00 worth of our beautiful Easter and Fancy Greeting Cards at six for 10 cents. These cards are simply wonderful. The Easter Cards are handsomely embossed designs, with Lillies, Crocuses, etc., and mottoes appropriate for the season. With an assortment of Gold Medal Cards you can give your customers much better selections than the store; this makes them so easy to sell. Don't delay. Order now. Send no money—we trust you as we have been trusting boys and girls for twenty-one years. THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Dept. G.G.79.E., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "Twenty-first year in this business."

After witnessing the wonderful performance of a blind pianist one Irishman remarked to another:

"Be the powers, that's the best music I ever heard with me two ears."

"He does pretty well for a blind man, doesn't he?"

"What's that?"

"It would't make any difference to him if he wasn't blind."

"Why not?"

"Well, I was watchin' him all the evening, and he never looks at the piano anyhow."

## Treesbank Club Fair

The Boys' and Girls' Club Fair held at Treesbank was considered a huge success. Although the roads were very bad a large crowd gathered and the exhibits, which were many and of excellent standard, proved of much interest to all. Considering that many of the eggs sent out proved unreliable, the poultry exhibit far excelled all anticipations.

The garden entries far outnumbered the other classes. The size and quality led one to believe there was no shortage in that line of food. The canning, cooking and sewing contests boasted of many fine entries. All other contests were very well filled and showed much thought and work on the part of the boys and girls.

At about one o'clock the judging commenced; Mrs. Smith judging the cooking, canning, sewing and essays; Mr. Bewell judging the calf, poultry, gardening and dairying contests.

When the judging was finished the ladies served tea, which was followed by short addresses from the judges, and Mrs. A. Cooper, the president.

Mrs. Smith gave a very interesting talk on canning, explaining the score card method of judging which was very helpful to those who expect to take up that line of work in the future. She also spoke on the sewing and explained

the necessity of being careful over detail work.

Mrs. Cooper, in her talk, emphasized the fact that the Extension Service could not be too careful in the supplies sent out to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. In many cases the eggs which they sent out had not hatched out true to type, which was a great handicap to the boys and girls wishing to show pens of sizes for the Eaton contest. She said: "We all fully realize that we do not have to send to the Extension Department for eggs, but, on the other hand, by their assistance, the boys and girls should be able to get pure-bred stock which otherwise they could not afford to buy. If we are to educate our boys and girls along agricultural lines, they must have the very best of material to work with."

Mrs. Cooper thanked the leaders and friends for their help and co-operation, which helped to make the fair such a success.

An interesting feature of the fair was a very artistic exhibit of hand-embroidered fancy work, done by a returned soldier, Private Charles Wheeler.

Mrs. Store gave an interesting talk on the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society.

NOTE.—This report was sent in some time ago but through lack of space it is late in appearing.



The School Fair is a Community Event.

## Our Ottawa Letter

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, February 28.—For the first time since Confederation, the Dominion parliament this year opened under the oppressive shadows thrown by the demise of one who for over 40 years had been a leader of men within its walls and a statesman of even more than Empire-wide repute. The death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, so soon after being smitten with a paralytic stroke, stirred the capital more than any event since the death of Sir John Macdonald, in the early nineties. Interest in parliament and its program was submerged, and the Commons chamber was visited by thousands to view for the last time the face and figure of one who for so many years has been near and dear to the people of Ottawa, whether or not they agreed with his political views.

### New Franchise Act Coming

The speech from the throne contained one surprise in regard to which nothing had previously leaked out, not even so much as a whisper. The government has decided to follow the example of the British parliament and confer upon women the privilege of sitting in parliament. This privilege will be conferred in connection with a new Franchise Act which it is proposed to introduce and which will replace the War Times Election Act, of which there has been a great deal of criticism. This bill will, doubtless, be to some extent controversial, because the Liberals have always been opposed to the principle of a Dominion Franchise Act. It will be recalled by a few old timers that they vigorously opposed the first federal act introduced by Sir John Macdonald in 1885 and repealed it when they came into power. They maintain that it is better to stick to the provincial lists for Dominion elections. In his last public address, made before the Eastern Ontario Liberals in convention at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the Liberals in the Unionist gov-

ernment were parties to a Dominion Franchise Act it would be a case of the lady being swallowed by the tiger. This remark is sufficiently illuminative to at least suggest the possibility of some interesting developments in connection with the consideration of this bill.

The other features of the speech from the throne have been all definitely anticipated by the possible exception of the announcement that it is proposed to create a Department of Public Health. This means an additional portfolio which will, doubtless, be presided over by a member of the medical profession. The proposal is not likely to meet with any serious opposition as the necessity of such a department has been urged upon federal governments for many years.

### Other Legislation Forecasted

Other announcements as to proposed legislation are covered in the following paragraph in the speech from the throne:—

"Bills will also be submitted for the promotion of vocational education; for promoting better housing conditions throughout the Dominion by loans made for the purpose to the several provincial governments, and for the validation by parliament of orders-in-council prohibiting the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law. Other necessary legislation dealing with matters, including pensions to soldiers and their dependents, now regulated by order-in-council, will be laid before you. Further important measures, designed to promote the well-fare and prosperity of the people in the new era of construction, social as well as material, upon which the world has entered, will be recommended to your consideration."

As will be gathered from the foregoing the government has before it an ambitious sessional program, and it is a common saying at Ottawa that legis-

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Selected Seed Oats—specially  
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We specialize sales of carload quantities to farmers or municipalities, sacked or in bulk.

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### The Automatic Grain Pickler

This is the only machine of its kind in use. Handles grain at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Light in weight. Perfect in action. Fully guaranteed. Substantially built. Thoroughly soaks, turns over and treats the grain.

INVESTIGATE THESE MACHINES AND ENSURE YOURSELF LARGE, CLEAN CROPS.

### The Lincoln Smut Cleaner—A Perfect PICKLING MACHINE

MADE IN TWO SIZES:—

No. 3 machine handles 80-90 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50-75 bushels. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

This machine separates smut balls, wild oats, King heads, and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. Grain is thoroughly pickled, dried and elevated to wagon box. Automatic skimmer is an exclusive feature. Strong, heavy construction. Rustless solution tanks of large capacity.



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Tank Heaters	Light-weight Engines	Vacuum Washing	Shinn-Flat Lightning
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Separators	Machines	Specialties	Packer and Mulcher
		Tractor Gang Plow	Auto Accessories

## Seager Wheeler's Secret

This Saskatchewan farmer recently wrote a book called "Profitable Grain Growing," in which he tells, in simple style, the story of his life work, treating in a practical way the conditions and problems met with on a Western Canadian farm. His experience dates back to 1883, when he first took up his homestead, until now. In this space of time he has risen from a poor country boy to the rank of "The world's foremost grain grower." His book is more fascinating than a novel, but will rank as Canada's most valuable reference work on Western Agriculture.

We believe that

### "Profitable Grain Growing"

will add thousands of dollars to the revenue from Western Canadian farms through bringing about a better understanding of improved, tillage methods. We believe this book will be worth \$1,000 in hard cash to every individual farmer, growing 100 acres of grain or more, who will use it.

#### READ THIS PURCHASER'S VERDICT

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed, a money order for \$3.00, being the payment of the book "Profitable Grain Growing," which I received in perfect condition. I must say it is one of the best books ever published for the Western farmer and I will gladly recommend it to my neighbors.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) ANDREW OLSON.

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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,**  
BOOK DEPARTMENT, WINNIPEG.

Gentlemen: I have read about Seager Wheeler's great book, "PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING." I am a paid-up subscriber to The Guide and would like you to send me on approval a copy, with the distinct understanding that I have, ten days after its receipt, to either return the book to you (in unsoiled condition), or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

Name

Address

Occupation

No. 10.

lation not mentioned in the speech from the throne is often more voluminous, and sometimes more important, than that announced when parliament meets. Naturally there is no mention of the tariff because it is the necessary practice to keep tariff changes a dark secret until they are announced by the minister of finance in the budget speech. Nevertheless there is much talk about the tariff at the capital and a great deal of speculation as to what will be said and done about it during the session. The tariff situation will have to be given some time to develop, however, before it would be wise to say much about it.

#### Breakers Ahead

Another matter of past and present speculation is the amount of trouble the government is likely to experience in getting through the session. While practically everybody thinks that there are breakers ahead for the government, the consensus of opinion is that the administration will successfully weather all the sessional gales. The reasoning back of this generally accepted view is that no one wants to see anything in the nature of a political smash until the overseas soldiers have returned to Canada and have been placed on the voters' list. While individual opposition members may be more obstreperous without the guiding hand of the departed chieftain, the removal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the scene will materially lessen any desire of the official opposition to see a break-up, because they now want to have an opportunity to call a national convention and choose a permanent leader before a general election looms on the horizon.

There has been a story going the rounds at the capital for some time past that the government is willing to give a promise to call the House together in the fall for another session if the opposition and restive supporters will agree to taboo controversial subjects and facilitate the passage of the constructive legislation designed to put Canada on a sound after-the-war basis. In view of recent developments it would cause no very great surprise if the situation were to develop along these lines.

#### Last Week's Sitzings

Some history has been made at the Dominion capital during the past week. Seven days ago the body of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was lying in state in the commons chamber, and thousands of sorrowing Canadians were hourly passing the catafalque to have a last look on the face of the departed statesman. Today, Sir Wilfrid's body lies at rest in Notre Dame cemetery, while his chair in the House of Commons chamber is covered with a wreath of laurel, which, in French is "Laurier," and it is said that the wreath will remain there until a permanent successor to Sir Wilfrid has been chosen. A temporary leader of the party sits in the chair next to that of the leader's, in the person of D. D. McKenzie, a Scotch highlander of the Presbyterian faith, a straight-line Liberal, who was chosen by the late Liberal leader, last session, to occupy the seat by his side, made vacant by the disappearance from parliament of Hon. Geo. P. Graham.

But this is not all the history that has been made at Ottawa within the past few days, because the historians of the future will not fail to deal with the program outlined by the Union government of today, and designed to place the Dominion upon as firm an economic position as possible after the four years of splendid war effort on behalf of democracy. Nor will they fail to give a place to the somewhat unusual and uncertain political situation which prevails at the opening of the first parliamentary session subsequent to the signing of the armistice.

#### Calder's Clarion Call

Within the House this situation has, up to the time of writing, been productive of invitations from the Liberal side to their old colleagues, now sitting behind the ministry, to come over, an invitation that has been responded to by Hon. J. A. Calder, in a clarion call to the Unionists of the west to hold fast, because the problems of reconstruction are more important than any domestic difference over the tariff or the immediate future of any political party. Mr. Calder did not put his appeal quite so bluntly, but it is being interpreted in that way here, and it is significant that it was made on the

#### The Grain Growers' Guide



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eve of the first Unionist caucus of the session. But let Mr. Calder talk for himself. Speaking in the debate on the address in response to the invitations referred to, he said:—

"As a western representative, and particularly as a representative of the province of Saskatchewan, I feel I should say one word more. I refer to the conditions existing in Western Canada, where all the elements of disunion exist, a pretty big and serious problem. I am referring now to the tariff cleavage between east and west. You know we might as well look that squarely in the face and recognize the situation as it exists, there is no use dodging it, the situation is there. What are the people of Canada going to do? Can it be settled in some way or other? Is there a possibility of a settlement? There is no doubt as to the feeling out west. There is no division among the people. All parties are practically united. What is to be done? You will have an opportunity later in the session to consider the question. In the meantime I simply wish to point out to the House and to the people of this country that that is one of the other questions on the horizon that in many ways look dangerous, at any rate it divides the people of this country and puts them two hostile camps, fighting against each other. If Canada is to be what we hope it shall be, then an honest and earnest attempt must be made to solve that problem which stares us squarely in the face.

"I have just a few words to say with regard to some remarks made by Mr. McMaster, of Brome. I speak to him as one of the separated brethren (a term used by Mr. McMaster in his invitation). There are a few of us in this House, there are a good many thousands out in the country. The leader of the opposition (Mr. McKenzie), very tactfully, I think, threw out an invitation in connection with a statement he made that the light was still burning in the window and that the wanderer would be welcome home. The member for Brome was a little more blunt, and suggested that some of us should go and see the Finance Minister and ask if he agreed with the Grits as far as the tariff was concerned, and if he said no, there would be nothing further for us to do except to walk over to the other side of the House. People know why this government was brought into being. There was an important principle at stake and we differed honestly in regard to it. It is a passing question. I wish to say—and I am sure I voice the sentiments of everybody, every Liberal-Unionist in this house, and of the vast majority of Liberals in the country—that when we acted as we did we believed we did the right thing."

#### Harmony in the Unionist Camp

Mr. Calder's appeal to the government forces was, apparently, well timed, for at the conclusion of the government caucus on the following morning, W. E. Middlebro, the chief government whip, was able to announce that harmony had prevailed at the caucus. On the other hand, it can be

Continued on Page 54



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February 28, 1919.

**OATS**—The closing prices for May delivery have not varied more than one-half a cent during the week ending today. This shows how dull and inactive the market is. There is very little trade, and any small fluctuations are usually in sympathy with changes in American coarse grain prices. Much interest is shown in the possible fixing of pork prices for March, by the U.S. government. It is generally conceded that their action will have considerable bearing on the action of the grain markets.

It is interesting to note an amendment to the bill guaranteeing the wheat prices in the United States for another crop. An amendment has been introduced to prevent the fixed price being paid to anyone who was not a grower of wheat in 1918. This is, doubtless, intended to prevent sowing wheat in land that would otherwise be seeded with other grains.

**BARLEY**—Continues dull, with light offerings and demand only fair. Some small quantities have been worked for export but not enough to have any definite effect on the market.

**FLAX**—There has been no appreciable change in prices during the week. The receipts in American markets have been liberal, but crushers have absorbed the offerings steadily, so that the level of prices has been well maintained. The labor troubles in the Argentine are still unsettled and are holding up shipments from there.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	24	25	26	27	28	1	Mar.	Week	Year
								ago	ago
Oats—									
May 69	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	—	94
July 67	67	67	67	67	68	67	67	—	93
Barley—									
May 88	88	88	88	87	88	88	88	—	—
July 89	89	89	88	88	88	88	88	—	—
Flax—									
May 328	325	325	324	329	331	—	—	—	368
July 324	310	320	318	322	321	—	—	—	367

**INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS**  
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, February 28, was as follows:

Elevators	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	4,104	32,176	497,016
"	Oats	55,197	23,408	1,054,304
"	Barley	4,333	6,657	120,514
"	Flax	148	—	1,176
"	Corn	—	—	4,501
Moose Jaw	Oats	18,841	4,249	999,139
"	Barley	7,313	54,145	547,326
"	Flax	25	—	74,989
"	Rye	—	—	2,760

## THE CASH TRADE

**OATS**—Demand slow; No. 3 whites, 1 cent to 2 cents under May, largely at outside discount. No. 3 white closed at 56 cents to 57 cents. No. 4 white oats at 52 cents to 56 cents.

**RYE**—Firm, and half-a-cent higher compared with May. No. 2 selling at 24 cents under the future. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.40.

**BARLEY**—Slow and about steady; undertone druggy late in day. Prices closed at 79 cents to 94 cents.

**FLAXSEED**—Firm, with No. 1 spot 6 cents to 8 cents over Duluth May and to arrive 4 cents to 6 cents over; demand good. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.56 to \$3.58 on spot and \$3.54 to \$3.56 on to arrive.

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

March 1, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Man., reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the week ending, Saturday, March 1, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 2,109; sheep and lambs, 78; calves, 32; hogs, 5,424.

The run during the past week has been a shade lighter. This was due to cattle prices being weaker on account of U.S. government restrictions which were placed on stocker and feeder cattle going south and which, for the time being, practically shut that class of stuff out of the American market. The matter, as already stated in our last week's letter, was taken up with both Ottawa and Washington, and as a result, the regulations have now been so modified that southern shipments are now going forward again with the result that the market has again taken on a grimmer tone. Our salesmen topped the market for the week with a bunch of well-finished steers shipped in by Mr. Jones, of Kenton. These steers averaged around 1,200 pounds and brought \$18.50—another conclusive proof that it pays to finish your stuff. The hog market continues very unsettled with selects at \$17.25. This is 15 cents higher than the South St. Paul market and it is therefore quite reasonable to expect lower hog prices next week.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tf	T2	T3
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
Year	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207
ago									

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Feb. 24 to Mar. 1 in lusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	CW	3CW	OATS	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3CW	4CW	Ref.	Fd.	1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE
Feb. 24	160	72	63	65	61	58	85	80	74	73	328	320	301	120		
25	160	72	63	65	61	58	86	81	74	73	327	317	299	125		
26	160	72	63	65	61	58	85	80	74	73	325	319	300	130		
27	160	70	63	65	61	58	85	80	74	73	332	323	303	130		
28	160	67	63	64	61	57	85	79	73	72	326	317	298	130		
Mar. 1	165	69	63	63	61	57	85	79	74	73	334	325	305	130		
Week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year	172	95	92	91	88	84	174	169	142	140	367	361	330	...	...	...
ago																

### EDMONTON

February 28, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows:—

Cattle, 940; hogs, 716; sheep, 2,582.  
Cattle.—Owing to the extreme cold weather this week, trade on butchers and stockers was very slow.

Hogs.—There were very few hogs on the market this week. Price remained at \$17.15 all week, until Friday, when we got \$17.25 for our hogs. Prospects are for a steady market. Top price a year ago was \$19.00.

Sheep.—Prices are unchanged. Majority of sheep were sold by auction. Owners report a good sale at strong prices.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices:—  
Heavy export steers.....\$13.00 to \$14.00  
Choice fat steers.....11.00 to 13.00  
Good butcher steers.....10.00 to 11.00  
Medium and stocker steers.....9.00 to 10.00  
Choice cows and heifers.....8.50 to 9.50  
Good butcher cows.....7.00 to 8.50  
Medium and stocker cows.....5.00 to 7.00  
Canners and cutters.....4.00 to 5.50  
Bulls.....5.00 to 7.00  
Oxen.....5.00 to 8.00  
Veal calves.....8.00 to 10.00

### Hogs

Selects.....\$17.15 to \$17.25

### SOUTH ST. PAUL

February 28, 1919.

**CATTLE**—Local supplies were moderate today, early sales being steady at \$15.00 to \$17.50 and heifers up to \$13.00. Feeder business was active with sales steady to strong and in spots higher. Veal calves held steady at the week's advance, with top at \$15.75 and weaners around \$6.95 to \$6.50. Many cows are now moving at \$85.00 and common sorts at less, although best offerings make or pass \$100 in some cases in spite of the narrow general outlet due to cold weather.

**HOGS**—The hog market opened steady with top at \$17.05 and bulk at \$16.95 to \$17.00, with a few sales down to \$16.75. Weighty hogs with quality had the best call early, with lighter weights in poor demand. No sales on lights were scored early, but prospects were that they would be about steady at \$15.00 to \$15.50. Early pig sales were registered at \$14.50 mostly. Receipts were posted at \$18.50.

### CHICAGO

February 27, 1919.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 44,000; slow, mostly steady at yesterday's average, very dull on light hogs; bulk, \$17.40 to \$17.60; butchers, \$17.40 to \$17.70; light, \$17.40 to \$17.60; throw-outs, \$16.00 to \$16.50; pigs, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$16.25.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 8,000; good and choice grades beef and butcher cattle, 15 cents to 25 cents higher; others steady; feeders strong; calves, 25 cents higher; beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$18.50 to \$20.00; common and medium, \$10.75 to \$16.50; butcher stock cows and heifers, \$7.75 to \$17.50; canners and cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$11.25 to \$15.00; inferior, common and medium, \$8.25 to \$11.25; veal calves, good and choice, \$16.75 to \$17.50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 16,000; market unevenly higher; top wool lambs, \$18.85; shorn, \$16.75; lambs, choice and prime, \$18.75 to \$18.85; medium and good, \$17.25 to \$18.75; culls, \$14.00 to \$15.75; ewes, choice and prime, \$13.65 to \$13.00; medium and good, \$10.50 to \$12.65; culls, \$5.50 to \$8.75.

### BRITISH MARKET FOR CANADA'S BACON

Ottawa, February 27.—Sir Thomas White stated that his reports from overseas respecting the bacon situation, were satisfactory. The British food ministry will purchase a large amount of tonnage immediately and the British market will be free for commercial purchases and importation after March 1, and for commercial sale and distribution after April 1.

This should provide a market for all exportable surplus of Canada under conditions satisfactory to producers and packers. Sir Robert Borden and Dr. Robertson have been giving the matter very close attention for some weeks past.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

The western markets are lower, but colder weather in Alberta is stiffening prices somewhat. In British Columbia the receipt of two cars of States' fresh has given an easier tone to the market. Import of States' eggs to other western points have ceased, the supply of local fresh being sufficient to meet the demands.

Storage eggs, a few of which are on the market, are so insignificant that they have ceased to be a factor.

Consumption is now very large at the lower cost, and the use of eggs generally is increasing daily. It is very difficult to forecast the market from day to day, and will continue to be only guess work until the storing season begins. The question uppermost in the minds of dealers is what will the storing basis be; some predict 30 cents, whilst others are of the opinion that it will be lower than that price, and others higher.

The United States' markets have fluctuated daily, which is a situation that will continue for the time being. The prices in Chicago are now above a level which will permit importations into Canada at a profit over all charges.

Receipts of live and fresh-killed poultry are now very low, and near vanishing point. Prices remain unchanged and the market about steady. Storage poultry is now reported to be moving a little more freely but not as freely as some holders desire, considering the heavy stocks and the high cost. Exporters say the British market for poultry is good, most of them having orders from that source that would relieve them of their surplus.

The United States live poultry markets have been very firm and higher during the

week, due to very light receipts. New York reports the highest prices for fowl in the history of the trade. Friday of last week, well-finished fowl sold at 41 cents to the dressers, and chickens at 84 cents. A Western Ontario shipper reports having received offers from Buffalo for live fowl at 40 cents delivered. The market for fresh-killed birds of good quality is also firm; staggy chickens and geese were the weak spots.

### EXPORT

**Eggs**—No business in Canadians passing a report from New York states. Some good-sized orders from Great Britain for eggs have been received and are being shipped as fast as the limited shipping facilities will permit. It is probable that within the next few weeks this export outlet will absorb something like 40,000 cases.

**Poultry**—So far, no poultry has been exported to Great Britain. Orders have been received by several of the exporters, and it is hoped that ocean refrigerator space will be obtained to take care of this business. Storing representations are being made to those in control of the shipping, to release refrigerator space for this purpose.

### PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE

#### Winnipeg

**Eggs**—Market firm at lower level; demand active. Trade paying country shippers 28-40 cents; these jobbing at 43-45 cents. No Chinese reported on this market. Weather fine and mild.

**Poultry**—Receipts small, prices unchanged.

#### Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw

**Eggs**—Steady increase in supplies, local fresh. Highest prices reported North Battleford; 60 cents to gatherers.

**Poultry**—Market quiet, movement light.

#### Calgary and Edmonton

**Eggs**—Owing to uncertain condition of market, packers discontinued regular quotations. Prices easier early part last week; 40 cents country points; colder weather, however, shut off some supplies and market firmer. No States' fresh on order but continuance of cold weather will necessitate importing for local consumption. Receipts show particularly good quality.

**Poultry**—Frozen poultry, fowl and chicken showing a little activity. Prices unchanged. No receipts of live poultry.

### Home-Cured Bacon

The following instructions on the making of home-cured bacon are given by W. H. Morton, instructor at the Manitoba Agricultural College:—

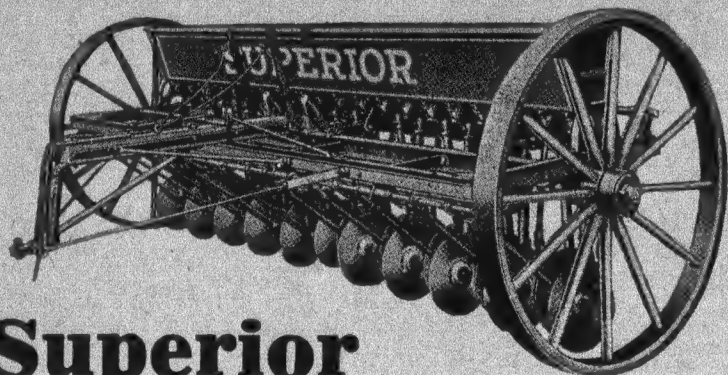
Allow all animal heat to escape from the pork to be cured, but do not allow it to freeze. This is important, inasmuch as meat put in brine before being thoroughly cooled will most assuredly go wrong. The gases will not have escaped and the meat will decompose. Frozen pork will lose its flavor, and when smoked will not attain the firmness of fresh meat.

A brine made of the following ingredients will give good results: To one gallon of water add 2½ pounds salt, ½ ounce saltpetre, ½ pound brown sugar, one heaped teaspoonful baking soda. Make sufficient brine to cover all parts of the meat. Attention should be paid to the hams and shoulders (these being the thicker parts)—the cup joints—in the shoulder at the point of the blade bone and fore-shoulder, the other the ham at the pelvic bone and loin bone running through the leg. These joints should be opened by passing a small knife in to allow the oil to escape. Avoid cutting the meat any more than is necessary. A molasses barrel is a good container in which to cure meat. Place brine in barrel, then put hams and shoulders in the bottom, bellies and backs packed around and on top. Place the thinner parts skin side down, except those on top, reverse them skin side up. Now put cross pieces of wood on top of meat with weight to insure that all parts of the meat will be at least three inches under the brine. Cover with a piece of cheese cloth to keep out flies and dust. Keep in a cool, dark place, with a temperature of 45 degrees.

Bacon consisting of bellies and backs will be cured in from 10 to 14 days, according to thickness and size of hogs; hams and shoulders from four to six weeks. Remove from brine, steep in cold water for three or four hours to remove outside salt. Hang up to dry before smoking. The best material for smoking is oakwood. I myself use oak sawdust. Failing oak any other hard wood will answer the purpose. If fuel is too dry and inclined to flame up, dampen down with a little water.

If these instructions are carefully carried out, I think the results will be satisfactory. Any other information on this subject can be obtained by writing W. H. Morton, department animal husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.





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## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 52

stated that a number of private members asserted that there had been frank talk for the benefit of the members of the government present.

References to the tariff at the caucus were more or less casual, it is asserted, but there will likely be a later caucus to consider this burning question.

### The Old Question Up Again

The new liberal leader's contribution to the debate on the address was not unduly long or critical. He was inclined to think that one of the great curses of Canada in the past had been the crowding of people into the cities. There were, he said, too many people in the factories and towns, a remark which caused Mr. J. H. Burnham, one of the protectionist irreconcilables, to ask Mr. MacKenzie if he wished to reduce the number of factories in Canada. "If there are too many fac-

ories, yes, certainly," Mr. MacKenzie replied, and went on to say that down in Nova Scotia people have been rushing to factories, steel works and all that sort of thing and neglecting the farm entirely. For these conditions he did not blame the present government, but thought that something should be done to bring about a change. Mr. MacKenzie, like every other speaker in the debate, emphasized the need of effective measures to take care of the returned soldiers, and this was the keynote of Sir Thomas White's speech in reply. The acting prime minister coupled with the returning soldiers the munition workers thrown out of employment by the termination of hostilities, and outlined the government's plans for giving employment by proceeding with public works and the construction of railway lines, more particularly in Western Canada.

"I desire to say," said Sir Thomas, "that for the next two or three years those in charge of the government of this country will require resourceful-

ness and courage to raise whatever money is necessary to establish the credits which will enable this country to market its products. The people will stand behind the government in that. It is absolutely essential to our agriculture and business prosperity."

Hon. F. B. Carvell struck a somewhat pessimistic note in his speech by figuring out that the country will have to raise \$100,000,000 dollars in additional revenue to meet general war expenses. When questioned by Mr. MacKenzie as to where the money is coming from, Mr. Carvell parried with the remark that he was not making the budget speech. He did, however, advocate an increase in the income taxes.

## Should the Price of Wheat be Fixed?

Arguments For and Against as Presented by Prominent Farmers

### The Case For

THE Dominion government is under a moral obligation to fix the price of the 1919 wheat crop at about its present level. The moral obligation of the government to fix our 1919 price was definitely assumed when the government embarked on the greater production campaign. The strongest appeals were made to feelings of patriotism and humanity for the production of every bushel of wheat possible in 1918 and 1919 especially.

The response has been up to the hilt. Farmers have gone to the limit, in the purchase of new land, in breaking this new land, and in summerfallowing old land, to prepare to supply the dire need of the world for wheat. This expenditure has been made by farmers with wheat at a fixed price. This price was sufficient to warrant the increased expenditure. That there was no pledge of a fixed price for the 1919 crop does not alter the moral obligation the government assumed by urging the maximum production. If you call for help in a desperate extremity you incur a moral obligation to the one who answers your call. That is the position the Dominion government stands in with regard to Canadian farmers and the 1919 wheat price. That there was no express pledge does not alter the fact. There was an understanding. An understanding is a morally binding agreement. The farmers believed the government possessed a moral sense. Let us remember that the entente powers were originally bound together by an "understanding." This "understanding" was considered binding, though no part of it was in writing. The Dominion government, therefore, having assumed the moral obligation to maintain the price of wheat at nearly the present level, must fulfil that obligation or stand forewarned.

The suggestion that a fixed price will be a violation of the principle of free trade will not stand the light of facts. Free trade is, broadly, the unhindered exercise of the privilege of carrying out any of the operations necessary in the exchange of commodities. These operations are carried on largely by means of contract. When the Dominion government fixed the price of the 1918 crop it simply exercised the right of free trade—the right to enter into contract in matters of trade. The government gave a contract to the farmers, unlimited as to quantity, etc., but binding upon all Canada as to price. Fixing the 1919 price will be the same thing. It will constitute an exercise of the free trade right of the Dominion government to enter into a contract, the moral obligation for which has already been assumed.—David Ross, Strassburg, Sask.

### The Case Against

Peter Wright, of Myrtle, Man., director of the Manitoba G.G.A., writing in the Free Press, sums up the arguments against price-fixing. His statement, in part, is as follows:—

"The farmers who supported this (Manitoba) resolution in the convention were not averse to a fixed price if the exigencies of the times require it, but they wish to set themselves right with the world. . . . Among many of our city friends, and especially among eastern high protectionists, the

## The Grain Growers' Guide

### Cockshutt Willing to Compromise

A speech by A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, in which he strenuously advocated a lowering of the tariff. He ridiculed the idea that the tariff should be left alone until after the reconstruction period. We should decide now, he said, whether our house is to be built of brick or of wood.

A surprise came on the eve of adjournment today, when W. F. Cockshutt, who once advocated a tariff as high as Haman's gallows, declared a willingness to compromise with the West on the tariff question, and predicted that Sir Thomas White's budget, when brought down, would be satisfactory, even to the member for Brome.

belief is held, and in some cases assiduously propagated, that the farmer, especially the western farmer, is a profiteer, and that the price of wheat was fixed at his behest and for his benefit; whereas we know, and we have it on the highest authority, that but for the fixed price wheat would have gone to five or six dollars a bushel. And I have yet to meet the farmer who objects to the regulating influence of the fixed price which gave the farmer a fair profit (if he had a crop), and hindered the undue inflation of prices which would have caused hardship to the consumer.

"But now, when the war is over and we approach normal conditions, if we demand a fixed price for our wheat, we are simply asking for the agricultural industry that protection which we have suffered so heavily from and which we denounce so strongly in the manufacturing industries. I quite appreciate the advantages to the farmer of the fixed price, the comfort of knowing what he is going to get for his wheat whenever he is ready to sell, and that no gamblers are making fortunes in the transfer of his product to the consumer. But I would like to ask who is expected to guarantee the fixed price. In ordinary times Britain's merchant fleet carried food supplies from every country in the world where such was to be found, to supply the needs of her thickly populated cities and manufacturing centres. But during the last two years, when her shipping has been depleted by the German submarines and so much of it has been taken up in transporting her own, U.S. and Canadian troops to the battlefields of Europe and in carrying munitions and other war supplies, she could not afford to send her ships to the far-off parts of the earth. The North-American continent was the only source of supply within her reach. And in her extremity she guaranteed such a price as was considered necessary to encourage and ensure a largely increased production of wheat, both by her own farmers and through our government by farmers on this side of the Atlantic.

"Now that the armistice is signed and we hope that peace will be signed and declared very soon, Britain's ships will be liberated from their war-time activities, the wheat stores of Australia, India, the Argentine and likely Russia, will be available for the British market in the near future. There will be no need for her to offer a bonus or guaranteed price. The law of supply and demand will govern. Britain will buy on the cheapest market, and I don't know of any other source from which a guaranteed fixed price will be likely to come.

"It is true that the government of the U.S. have guaranteed the price of wheat for the 1919 crop, but they are in a different position. Their wheat crop is largely fall wheat, and that inducement for a large crop was offered and the crop sown some time before the armistice was signed, whereas our crop will not be sown until at least six months after the close of hostilities, and again, in an ordinary year, the U.S. requires nearly all the wheat it grows for home consumption, while Canada exports the great bulk of its wheat crop. . . . There was some method in the madness of the farmers who, at the Brandon convention, agreed 'not to ask for a fixed price on wheat.'"



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